"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair To-Day, To-Morrow Cloudy, Followed by Snow. Westerly Winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,057. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1912.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS.

MEXICAN GARRISON OF 250 WIPED OUT

Refugees Report That Rebels Practically Annihilated Federal Troops at Ascencion.

EXTERMINATION OF BANDS

Government Ruthless in Fighting Revolt—Madero Not Aided by Americans, Says Hopkins.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 22.—Refugee Federal soldiers arrived to-day at Juarez to report that the 250 Federal irregular troops garrisoning Ascencion were practically annihilated last Wednesday when rebels attacked the town, which is about seventy-five miles southwest of Juarez.

The attack was made shortly after midnight, and fighting continued only for a few hours. The garrison commander reported by letter to Gen. Trucy Aubert, at Juarez, that he knew of only fifteen of his men escaping besides himself. He is hiding at a ranch. The fate of 150 regulars at Guzman, near by, is not known, but it is believed the town was taken by rebels before Ascencion.

The rebels were commanded by Gen. Inez Salazar. The revolutionists are reported as mobilizing at the captured town. Gen. José Blanco, with 800 Federal troops, is moving against Ascencion from the Casa Grandes district to the south. A train bearing 600 regular cavalry of the Seventh Regiment arrived to-night at Juarez from Chihuahua. The force will leave early to-morrow to attack the rebel mobilization.

A battalion of regular infantry, it is stated officially, is moving from the west against Ascencion, forming a pocket, in which, it is hoped, to trap the rebel force, which the Federals now admit numbers some 1,500 men.

Rebel agents at El Paso say that Gen. Pascual Orozco, Jr., is in the field with more than 2,000 men.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 22.—Through Thomas Edwards, Consul at Juarez, the State Department to-day requested Mexican military officials to rescue J. I. Morris, an American railway man. Morris was taken captive by rebels on Tuesday, when he attempted to save a burning bridge on the Mexico Northwestern Railway, which had been set afire by rebels. Since Morris carried Federal passports, it is feared he will not receive any consideration at the hands of the rebels.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 22.—Mobilization of rebels in the State of Morelos continues, but according to arrivals here the centre of revolutionary activity is now along the Morelos-State line.

Lieut. Col. Riveroll, the Federal commander, is conducting a campaign of extermination in that district in which no prisoners are taken and all wounded are shot to death on the field. Riveroll's force is razing towns and isolated houses along the wayside where it is suspected that rebels have obtained either food or shelter, and the Federal Commander has adopted the plan of razing the house nearest the point where the railroad or telegraph lines have been found cut.

The railroad stations at Pastor, Atencingo and Cuautlixco, near the Puebla-Morelos State line, have been burned by the rebels.

Three hundred and seventy-five Indians captured in the hills of Oaxaca, together with twenty-five Zapatistas, have been sent north to join the Federal ranks.

The Government officials and the Mexican press generally are minimizing the importance of the prospective American note.

DENIES MADERO GOT AID HERE.

Foreign Cash Used in Revolution Went to Diaz, Says Capt. Hopkins.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—While the Senate committee engaged in investigating conditions in Mexico has not obtained adequate evidence that the continued insurrection against the Madero Government is made possible by funds furnished by foreign business interests, it is evident that the committee has a strong suspicion in that direction. It is the growth of this suspicion that has halted the committee's inclination to make a report that might justify the Senate in demanding intervention by the United States Government to put a stop to the prevailing disorders and outrages, in which Americans and their possessions have suffered severely. For the moment the committee is uncertain as to its ultimate recommendations. Further inquiry will probably be regarded as necessary to get to the facts underlying the ability of the revolutionists to keep up their guerilla warfare.

In the mean time no drastic action will be taken by the Taft Administration. No doubt exists, however, that the patience of President Taft and his advisers is becoming exhausted, and they feel that the Mexican Government is capable of making greater efforts to suppress the disturbances that have worked to the detriment of American life and property. But there is some reason to believe that the officials of the Administration are doubtful that the power behind the rebellion is based on patriotic motives, and to this doubt is attributed in part the caution and tolerance that have been exercised by President Taft and Secretary Knox.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is able to give some details of the evidence obtained by the Senate committee supplementing what was told in a Washington dispatch printed in THE TIMES to-day in relation to the alleged part played by business interests in the unrest that has prevailed in the southern republic since the inception of the revolt against Gen. Porfirio Diaz. It is now possible to state that the Washington lawyer who informed the committee of the activities of big business concerns in Mexico at the time of the Maderist uprising was Capt. Sherburne G. Hopkins, who was legal adviser of the Madero revolutionary junta in Washington, and has since then maintained close personal relations with men high in the councils of the present Government.

It should be explained here that Capt. Hopkins was not examined by the committeemen as to what forces were behind the current disturbances. He was pressed, and pressed closely, as to whether big financial interests furnished the money that made the overthrow of Diaz possible. He denied that any of this money came from financiers of the United States or Europe. His testimony was all in the direction of showing that if foreign pecuniary assistance was given in the struggle it all went to Diaz.

At the outset of Capt. Hopkins's appearance before the committee as a witness, it was apparent from the questions asked that the committee had received information that the Madero revolution had been financed by interests closely related to the Standard Oil Company. This Capt. Hopkins denied. He denied also that he had had any connection with the Waters-Pierce Oil Company except through being consulted by that concern in relation to a situation affecting the National Railways of Mexico in which H. Clay Pierce was the largest American shareholder. This connection was brief, Capt. Hopkins

Continued on Page 2.

PUZZLE OF SUSSEX SKULL.

Why Did Brain Prepare for Speech Before Other Organs Were Ready?

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Dr. A. S. Woodward, in an interview, draws a picture of the possessor of the now famous Sussex skull which he helped to recover. He says:

"According to Prof. Elliot Smith, that part of the brain directly connected with the faculty of speech was only just beginning to be prominent, and it is curious that the brain should prepare for this faculty before the organs that are to exercise it are ready. Another curious point is that, although, judging from discoveries, this creature used tools and implements, the monkey race has not given any proof that it has intelligence to do so.

"The brain of our creature is not quite twice as large as that of an ape, but is as large as that of the lowest type of savage, Australian aboriginal, or Tasmanian. The latter is now extinct.

"The brain of these savages corresponds to that of the earliest-known cavemen, who came thousands of years after the owner of our skull. If our creature belongs to a still earlier race, she was certainly more apelike in gait, and, if the climate was the same as it is now, it is possible that her body was covered with hair.

"The thickness of the skull suggests outdoor life, and the teeth are ground in a way in which human teeth are not usually ground. They indicate a root and vegetable diet, mixed with dust and sand accidentally introduced. This race probably had no knowledge of fire.

"She is not the missing link. She was a missing link between the monkeys and ourselves."

TIPS BUY A HOTEL.

Hat Rack Attendant in St. Louis Now Owns the Forest.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—Manley M. Rice, hat rack attendant at the Hotel Jefferson, in the eight years that he has been a familiar figure at the doorway of the main dining room at breakfast, dinner, and supper, has amassed a fortune and recently bought the Forest, a family hotel, in the exclusive West End. His fortune has come entirely from tips, as his position does not carry any salary.

His smile and pleasant face have proved of value to him, and he has never shown an inclination to refuse the smallest tip or show that he resented it if the customer did not feel like tipping. His philosophy is embraced in the following quotation: "Always look pleasant and have a smile for the guest whether he tips you or not. A sneer or a sarcastic word never helps, but always hurts your business. If you are a beneficiary of the tipping system, you ought to bear this in mind and look and act accordingly. Don't expect tips from the big men. They are too busy with big affairs to think about the pittance for service."

Speaking of those he has met, Rice says: "Col. Roosevelt, President Taft, and Gov. Wilson all have been here, but celebrities of that size almost invariably take their meals in their own rooms, so that I do not come in contact with them very often; but when I have met them I have found them as easy and affable as men of lesser calibre."

As to actors, Rice says he likes them, but that they seem not to like the idea of tipping the hat rack man.

ALL HIS FAMILY MISSING.

Asks Police to Help Find His Wife and Four Children.

David H. Dunn, a carpenter living at Great Kills, Staten Island, is searching for his wife and four children, who disappeared from their home last Tuesday. Dunn made a round of relatives in New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey and could find no trace of his family. Last night he went to Police Headquarters and asked for aid.

Dunn said that he could not give any explanation. He hadn't quarreled with his wife and didn't know any reason why she should go away. He was employed in this city and came here as usual last Tuesday morning. When he got home at night he found the house deserted. Neighbors told him that Mrs. Dunn and the children had been seen at the railroad station, but that was all the information he could get.

First Dunn went to the home of his mother at 772 Amsterdam Avenue, and, learning nothing of his family there, got in communication with his wife's parents at Stamford, Conn. They hadn't heard anything about her, and he then began the six-day visiting of relatives. Where else his wife could have taken the children he was at a loss to know. He said that they had no great sum of money.

Mrs. Dunn is 40 years old and the children are Davis H. Dunn, Jr., 17 years; Frederick, 14; Genevieve, 11, and Florence, 5.

FIDDLING COBBLER WINS.

Drives Out All Competitors in Pitt Street with His Charms of Music.

This is the story of the Musical Cobbler of Pitt Street—Pitt Street, the tenement-lined thoroughfare that stretches from Division Street on to East Houston. His name is Schmerle Burstein, and his shop is in the basement of the building at 46 Pitt Street.

Two weeks ago Pitt Street was full of cobblers indulging in a cut-throat competition, which was all the more destructive because in more than one part of the street much cobbling is considered an excessive luxury. But to-day Burstein rejoices, for in his immediate neighborhood he is left in undisputed possession of the field, his six nearest competitors having taken themselves off to other streets and other trades. Burstein won just because of his discovery that music hath charms.

He began to win his customers by throwing in a mandolin solo with every tapped pair of Pitt Street shoes. Then he found that they liked his violin playing, and his old fiddle was taken from the closet. The trade increased by leaps and bounds, till, finally, Burstein engaged one of his thwarted competitors as assistant, and let him do the cobbling, while he, the proprietor, filled the little shop with melody.

During the last few days he has added a truly wonderful hand-walking act to the diversions of the basement, and he is brushing up his forgotten knowledge of the simpler tricks of magic. Old folk and young have evinced a strong preference for shoe repairing with music, and those impatient souls who used to balk at the idea of waiting in the shop pending repairs are now beguiled utterly.

So far as is known Pitt Street is the only street in all the five boroughs which has a cobbler's shop with a cabaret.

No Christmas table complete without a bottle of Angostura Bitters. Delicious Appetiser. —Adv.

RIDES AT POLICE IN A RACING AUTO

Men on Fixed Posts Targets of H. O. Binney in Breaking Broadway Speed Records.

TAXIS FOLLOW IN PURSUIT

Lawyer, Hurt at No Breakfast, Demands His Glasses and Razor Before Facing Magistrate.

Harold O. Binney, the patent attorney, whose home is at 137 East Thirtieth Street, whose law office is at 2 Rector Street, whose studio is at 11½ West Thirty-seventh Street, and who two weeks ago yesterday was in San Francisco where it had been announced he was to have married Miss Elizabeth Winchell of Berkeley, but failed to show up when the time for the marriage ceremony came, took his big racing automobile out for a little speed test about 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

The result, the police say, was a record-breaking run in Broadway, Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and in the crosstown streets between Forty-second and Thirty-fourth Streets, which, for speed and reckless driving, was the most hair-raising performance of the kind ever pulled off in the heart of Manhattan. For half an hour Mr. Binney speeded up and down and across the streets named, and every time he spied a policeman on post, the police allege, he headed straight for the bluecoat.

Finally after much chasing, in which a dozen policemen in taxicabs figured, the lawyer's automobile broke down and the police took him in hand and locked him up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. There he remained until the Jefferson Market Court convened at 9 o'clock, when he was brought forward to face Magistrate Butts.

Mr. Binney and his wife were separated recently by a divorce. He was placed in the Friends' Asylum at Frankford, Penn., in 1910, after being examined by several physicians at the request of his brother. Habeas corpus proceedings were brought later to obtain his release.

Demands a Shave First.

It was Policeman Hensler of the West Thirtieth Street Station who arrested Mr. Binney, and it was Hensler who told Magistrate Butts about the speed-breaking performance of his prisoner. Mr. Binney was not in the best of humor when the case was called, and when Hensler mentioned to him that the time and the hour to explain were at hand he objected to appearing before Magistrate Butts unless he was first permitted to shave.

"I must insist on a shave," said he, "and likewise I desire my glasses. My razor is in the machine. Get it that I may shave, for I will not appear before his Honor unshaven."

But the prisoner was overruled and was brought before Magistrate Butts, and at his request the Magistrate gave him an hour in which to procure counsel. He got permission to use the court telephone.

The prisoner first called up the home of Chief Magistrate McAdoo, and, failing to get him, he called up the Hotel Savoy and asked for Supreme Court Justice Dugro. Once again he met with disappointment, and then he tried to communicate with James W. Osborne.

Finally Hensler told the prisoner that the hour was up, and he was taken into the complaint clerk's room, where he refused to sign the paper handed him and likewise refused to say whether he was guilty or not guilty of the charge on which he was detained. The formalities in the complaint clerk's office at an end, Mr. Binney was for a second time taken before Magistrate Butts. On the way to the courtroom he said that he was one of the lawyers for the Curran Aldermanic Investigating Committee.

"I want to see the police blotter," he remarked, "and if you don't produce it I shall have all subpoenaed to see whether the charge against me has been changed. I am learning something about police methods now."

Hensler, as soon as Mr. Binney was arraigned, told his side of the case.

"I was on fixed post in Times Square shortly after 4 o'clock this morning," the policeman said, "when I saw the prisoner coming toward me in a big racing car. He was coming at a terrific clip, and he steered straight at me, and I had to jump for all I was worth to get out of his way as he shot by me. There was a taxicab near by, and I jumped into it and told the chauffeur to follow the racing car, but we hadn't gone a block before we lost sight of the flier ahead.

Other Policemen Join Chase.

"At each corner in the racing zone I stopped the taxicab and asked the police on fixed posts if they had seen the car I was after, and nearly every one of them told me that they had been compelled to jump for their lives as it came by with the speed of a rocket. Other policemen joined me in the chase, and soon we were following in the wake of the prisoner's car, and the only reason we were able to keep in hailing distance was because, instead of going straight ahead and losing us, he confined his operations to Broadway and Fifth Avenue and the crosstown streets between Forty-second and Thirty-fourth Streets.

"We were beginning to think we never would land him when something went wrong with his machine, and the car came to a stop in Herald Square. When we reached the corner the prisoner was busy trying to fix the car, but he didn't have the time necessary, and we got him."

"What have you got to say to all this?" Magistrate Butts asked when Hensler finished his story.

"Your Honor," Mr. Binney replied, "I have as yet not had my coffee. I have not been allowed to have my razor, and I am unshaven. Neither have I been permitted to telephone for counsel."

"I took him to the telephone myself," Hensler spoke up, "and he telephoned three times."

"Yes, I 'phoned home," answered Mr. Binney, "to ask the nursemaid about the children. Then I telephoned to James W. Osborne, and when he said he could not get here before 2 o'clock I called up De Lancey Nicoll."

When Magistrate Butts informed the prisoner that the evidence indicated he had telephoned as Mr. Hensler said, Mr. Binney replied:

"I have nothing to say, but I disagree with your Honor. Am I being tried without my breakfast? I take an exception."

"I shall let you know when I am going to try you," replied the Magistrate.

"What is the charge against me?" the prisoner asked. "They tell me that it is intoxication. It is a shame that not even the humanities have been allowed me in the way of coffee, breakfast, and my razor."

Magistrate Butts finally stopped the hearing and held Mr. Binney for examination at 9 o'clock this morning.

Shortly after the case was adjourned a young man, who said he represented James W. Osborne, appeared, and Magistrate Butts agreed to release Mr. Binney on his own recognizance when the lawyer promised to see to it that the prisoner went to his home and on the promise that he would be in court when the case is called this morning.

SEEING AMERICA ON TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

German writer lands here with the minimum an immigrant must have and no knowledge of English. He has written a book about his adventures. Read it in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

WILLY GEE, AGED 10, FLIES 50 MILES TO SEA

Not by Airship, but in His Bamboo Hut, Borne on the Wings of a West Indian Tornado.

PICKED UP, BROUGHT HERE

But the Freighter Foxton Hall Couldn't Find the One-Eyed Mongoose That Went to Sea with Him.

Willy Gee, a West Indian boy of color, 10 years old, who arrived yesterday on the British freighter Foxton Hall, has had the novel experience of being carried in the centre of a hurricane for fifty miles and then dropped into the foaming brine in company with a bamboo shack, two palm trees, and a one-eyed mongoose named "Spiffy." Willy seemed to be quite happy on the ship yesterday, as he had been formally adopted by the crew as a mascot. Chief Officer Albert Donnelly gave this account of how Willy Gee was picked up:

"When the vessel was steaming through the Windward Passage in the West Indies we sighted a quantity of wreckage which looked like household furniture of all kinds mixed with palm trees and native huts. This I surmised was the result of the hurricane which had struck Jamaica the previous day. Looking through my glass I perceived something that might have been the body of a man or an animal. I immediately changed the course, and, on getting closer perceived that what I had seen was a black boy in the branches of a coccanut palm.

"I stopped the ship and a boat was lowered to go to the rescue of the lad, who was unconscious. He was revived with hot coffee and brandy. When he came to the boy said that his name was Willy Gee, and that he had just 'growed up' on the beach at Port Antonio and never knew either father or mother. All he had on was a flannel shirt and an American button, which was inscribed 'Kiss me because I'm sterilized.' This, he said, was given to him by an American from Swampscott, Mass.

"On the day of the great storm he saw the dark clouds when he was in swimming and made for the shore. A few minutes later, when he was hiding in a bamboo shack, there was a shrieking blast and he was whisked away through the air. He remembered no more until he came to in the sea with the wreckage, Spiffy, the one-eyed mongoose, and a lot of big black 'crowses,' as he called them. Finally Willy managed to climb on to the palm tree, where he found a green cocoanut and lived on it until he lost consciousness. Spiffy had disappeared when our crew got to the wreckage."

WHOLE FAMILY KILLED BY GAS

Father, Son, and Daughter Accidentally Asphyxiated in Brooklyn.

After a vain struggle to open the windows to get fresh air and save themselves from asphyxiation, Martin McGreavey, a laborer; Mary, his daughter, 21 years old, and his 16-year-old son, Martin, Jr., were found dead in their home on the second floor of 30 Columbia Place, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon by Policeman Murphy of the Amity Street Station.

All three must have been dead when Miss Josephine Teehan of 51 Columbia Place, a friend of Mary McGreavey, called to go with her to mass yesterday morning. Miss Teehan knocked on the door several times, and, receiving no response, went away. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon she called again at the McGreavey home, and after knocking repeatedly, smelled gas and called a policeman, who got in by the fire escape.

In the bathroom he found the body of a young woman lying on the floor. It is believed she opened the bathroom door to escape from the fumes of gas and fell unconscious on the floor. In a bedroom off the dining room the son was found dead in bed, his arm extended toward a window. The father was found sitting sideways in a rocking chair near the window of the dining room, with his arm hanging over the back of the chair and his face turned to the window. Apparently he collapsed and fell into the chair as he was trying to open the dining room window.

A light was still burning from a gas jet in the kitchen, and the police could not understand why the escaping gas had not caused an explosion. Investigation convinced the police that the deaths were accidental.

PROVENCE DELAYED A DAY.

R. W. Goelet Brings His Mother's Body Home for Burial.

The French liner Provence arrived yesterday from Havre over twenty-four hours late because of gales and head seas which swept on board and carried away part of her rail on the starboard side.

Robert W. Goelet returned with the body of his mother, who died on board her steam yacht Norma recently. Another passenger was Samuel Blythe, the magazine writer.

Robert Jean Vogel, 16 years old, was found stowed away in the potato room after the Provence had cleared the Channel, and Capt. Mourand decided that he should earn his passage by peeling the tubers all the way across. The stowaway worked well, wondering where all the potatoes came from. He will work on the voyage back to Havre, as the immigration authorities will not allow him to land here.

Family at A. A. Ryan's Bedside.

Allan Arthur Ryan, the eldest son of Thomas F. Ryan, who was operated on for abdominal trouble in the General Memorial Hospital on Tuesday, is in a very serious condition in that institution. According to a bulletin issued last night by the doctors in attendance his condition became so grave during the late afternoon and the early part of the evening that members of his immediate family, including his father, mother and brother Clendenning and his wife, remained at his bedside.

H. P. WHITNEYS BUY FINE HOME IN PARIS

Take the Moncure Robinson Residence So Mrs. Whitney Can Give Time to Sculpture.

LONG DEVOTED TO THE ART

Recently Sold the Old Whitney House on Fifth Avenue, for Which They Paid Close to $3,000,000.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney heard yesterday that they had just completed the purchase of Moncure Robinson's beautiful home in Paris. Further details as to why the Whitneys wanted the house and why Mr. Robinson was willing to sell, were not forthcoming, but it was genedally understood that the Whitneys had decided upon this Paris establishment as a satisfactory environment for the further pursuit of Mrs. Whitney's work in sculpture.

Mrs. Whitney, who was Gertrude Vanderbilt, became deeply interested in this art more than ten years ago, and while those who knew her only slightly were inclined to regard her devotion to work in clay as a fad that would soon give way to another, others from her more intimate circle said that it would be just like her to go in for it with all her heart, and give a large part of her life to sculpture.

It is now five years since she made her first appearance in the Macdougal Alley art colony, setting up her own studio there, and she has met with very considerable success. She studied under J. E. Fraser, who did the Roosevelt bust for the White House, and soon fitted up workrooms in all her homes.

Her first significant commission was the design of the eighteen caryatides which support the lofty ceiling of the dining hall at the Hotel Belmont. She submitted the fountain for the winning design for a bathing pavilion that was the subject for the Architectural League competition in 1908. There was some faint grumbling over the award, on the ground that one of the judges who made it had been a contributor to the group which won, and there were murmurs of complaint to the effect that social prominence had played a part in the award.

In connection with the purchase of the Moncure Robinson home in Paris it will be recalled that only so recently as Dec. 11 Mr. Whitney sold the Whitney mansion on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. It went to an investor and the corner will cease to be used for residential purposes.

This was the house which the late William C. Whitney bought for $600,000 in 1883, and which Harry Payne Whitney purchased in 1910 for a sum then estimated at very little less than $3,000,000.

The recent sale of the Whitney home here aroused considerable interest, not so much in speculation as to what change it might indicate in the future plans of the Whitneys as in the realization that one of the most important and most imposing of all the fortresses of residential exclusiveness in Fifth Avenue had given way before the march of trade.

The reservation which Mr. Whitney first made when he announced his willingness to sell last Spring only on condition that, should business be the purchaser, business should be very select and do nothing to alter the appearance of the old Whitney home, seemed to have been relinquished when a sale was actually made the other day, for the plans of the purchaser were avowedly trade plans and the sale was made without any conditions whatever.

The decision to purchase the Robinson house in Paris may have been reached when the Whitneys were abroad this Fall. They returned on the Cedric in the early part of October. Moncure Robinson's New York residence is at 8 West Forty-ninth Street.

KILLED IN BRIDGE RUNAWAY.

Henry Finkelstein Thrown from Carriage at Long Island City.

Henry Finkelstein, 45 years old, of 166 Newtown Avenue, Astoria, Long Island City, a wealthy merchant, was instantly killed in a runaway accident on the Queensboro Bridge after midnight Saturday night. He was driving a spirited horse to a light wagon, and was accompanied by his son, Max Finkelstein, 23 years old. Near the centre of the bridge the horse was frightened by a passing automobile, and bolted at a mad run toward the Long Island City end of the bridge.

Finkelstein and his son tugged at the reins, but they were unable to get the horse under control, and as the end of the bridge was reached the horse turned into Prospect Street, upsetting the wagon and throwing Finkelstein and his son out. The former fell head first on the curb. His neck was broken and he died instantly. The son, beyond a severe shaking up, was not injured.

HUSBAND TOO SWEET TO HER.

Has Him Arrested as Disorderly for Calling Her Endearing Names.

John F. McDonald, living at 445 West 153d Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Freschi in the Harlem Court yesterday charged with disorderly conduct by his wife.

Mrs. McDonald testified that she was employed as housekeeper at 445 West 153d Street, and her principal complaint was that her husband insisted on calling her "Dearie," "Sweetheart," and other affectionate names in public, which, she said, was very embarrassing to her. On Saturday night her husband renewed his declarations of devotion, and on this she had preferred the charge of disorderly conduct and also intoxication.

Magistrate Freschi told Mrs. McDonald that she was lucky to have such a husband.

RAID ON LETTER BOXES.

Suffragettes Try to Destroy Christmas Mail in London.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Militant suffragettes to-night made an extensive raid on the pillar letter boxes in London.

They employed black and red fluids in an endeavor to obliterate the addresses on the heavy Christmas mail.

AIKEN—AUGUSTA—FLORIDA
ATLANTA—BIRMINGHAM—NEW ORLEANS
Superior service via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. 3 Trains daily from New York. Latest steel electric lighted Pullman equipment. N. Y. Office—264 Fifth Ave., Cor. 28th.—Adv.

EARTHQUAKE IN MESSINA.

A Great Panic Follows It, but Not Much Damage Is Done.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Dec. 22.—A violent earthquake shock was felt at Messina and at Reggio, Calabria, at 9 o'clock this morning. It caused a great deal of panic, but only slight damage was done, owing to the fact that the towns which were destroyed in the earthquake of 1908 have not yet been rebuilt, and the inhabitants are still living in wooden huts. The violence of the shocks, however, was considerable. Many walls of unfinished houses collapsed.

The panic continues and the inhabitants are camping in the open for fear of further shocks.

Earthquake in Martinique.

FORT DE FRANCE, Dec. 22.—There was a slight earthquake here at 6:40 o'clock this morning. No damage has been reported.

12 KILLED AT FILM SHOW.

Panic Follows Fire at a Cinematograph Performance in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 22.—A film caught fire in the course of a cinematograph performance to-night at Barraques, near Menin.

The flames spread with great rapidity, causing a dreadful panic.

Twelve persons were killed and twenty injured.

Many of the victims were women and children, who were trampled to death or hurt in the wild stampede to escape from the building.

SNOW FOR CHRISTMAS.

The Weather Man's Promise—Brisk Winds Coming, Too.

A snowy Christmas was the prediction given out by the Weather Bureau last night.

The forecast was for cloudy weather to-morrow, followed by snow on Christmas Day. With the snow will come westerly winds that may turn out to be brisk.

PRISCILLA BREAKS A SHAFT.

Boston Liner, Disabled in Sound with 500 Passengers, Returns to Pier.

The starboard shaft of the steamship Priscilla of the Fall River Line, plying between New York and Boston, broke last night when the steamer was in the Sound two hours after leaving her pier at Fulton Street and the North River, with 500 passengers on board.

The steamship returned to her pier. The majority of the passengers left for Boston on a special train from the Grand Central Station. The others will leave to-day on the steamer Providence.

The Priscilla also carried a large cargo.

TRIED TO WRECK EXPRESS.

Lehigh Train Narrowly Escaped Ditching from Ties on the Track.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 22.—An attempt to wreck the Black Diamond Express on the Lehigh was made near Fenton's on Thursday, the attempt having been kept secret by the railroad officials in an effort to discover the perpetrators.

While running at a high rate of speed between Fenton's and Burdette the locomotive struck two ties that had been wedged between the rails. The engineer observed the obstruction and applied the emergency brakes, and this action saved the train. The first tie was hurled high in the air and the engine pilot slid the second one between the rails. No arrests have yet been made.

ROCKEFELLER IN GOLF MATCH

To Play for Xmas Present with Fifth Avenue Church Soloist.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 22.—John D. Rockefeller will play a match game of golf to-morrow with Eric Bushnell, soloist in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. In two trial matches each has won a game. It was while playing against Mr. Bushnell that Mr. Rockefeller made his record score of 43 last week. It is said that the trophy is to be a Christmas present of some kind, and that is why the match is arranged for to-morrow.

Mr. Rockefeller spent to-day in New York. The Rev. Arthur T. Brooks, his local pastor, preached a sermon this morning on the wise men of to-day, saying that they laid greater gifts before the King than did the old wise men. He spoke in particular of Mr. Rockefeller's research institute and the Rockefeller Foundation.

VINCENT ASTOR A FIREMAN.

Has Joined Rhinebeck Company, and Is Expected to Do Actual Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 22.—The firemen in Rhinebeck are feeling more important because Vincent Astor has joined the department. The village is buzzing with talk of a parade, and the acquisition of new fire apparatus. When the alarm rings the next time, Mr. Astor will be expected to doff his pajamas hurriedly, just like the rest of the boys, and turn out ready for duty.

An invitation was recently presented to Mr. Astor to become a member of the William M. Sayre Steamer Company, the leading fire organization in Rhinebeck, a prompt acceptance was received, and his name has been duly inscribed in the rolls.

Not long ago Mr. Astor showed his interest in Rhinebeck by presenting a baseball park, which is used for all kinds of sports. When he is at Ferncliffe he runs over occasionally during the season to see the village amateurs play ball. He is also a member of the Hyde Park Ice Yacht Club, and will have several speedy yachts entered for the races when the Hudson River freezes over.

MORPHINE EXPERIMENT KILLS

Brilliant Graduate of Paris College a Victim of Curiosity.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—A sensation has been caused in academic circles here by the death from morphine poisoning of Rene Bichet, one of the most brilliant graduates of the Higher Normal College, who was recently appointed Professor of French in the Royal College at Budapest.

The police say that a college friend who was a victim of the morphine habit induced Bichet to try the effects of the drug, and gave him a hypodermic injection, which proved fatal.

The student has been arrested and the police say that a search of his rooms at the college brought to light a forged physician's prescription through the use of which he obtained the drug.

TWENTY-TWO DIE IN STEAMER WRECK

Whole Ship's Company Reaches St. Shotts Cliffs, Only to be Driven Back on Board.

FIVE ESCAPE IN A BOAT

Capt. Barr and Twenty-one Others Stay with Vessel, Which Sinks in a Gale.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 22.—Twenty-two of the twenty-seven men who sailed in the Furness Line steamer Florence from Halifax for St. John's lost their lives in the wreck of the vessel on the ledges west of St. Shotts in a southwest gale last Friday. Three of the five survivors carried the news to Trepassey to-night. The steamer had no passengers.

Capt. Barr, commanding, and all his men reached shore after the vessel struck, but the lofty cliffs of St. Shotts prevented their escape. The big tide, backed up by the gale, made it impossible to remain there, and all hands were obliged to put back to the ship, which was pounding heavily.

Capt. Barr felt confident the wind would go down, but J. Hedley, second mate, volunteered to take four men in a boat and seek a more favorable landing further along the coast. In the heavy seas then running, the Captain was unwilling to risk more lives. He gave consent to the second mate's suggestion with reluctance.

With great difficulty Hedley piloted his boat along the coast until he saw a break in the rugged line of cliffs. Pointing the nose of the boat directly into the surf, he avoided the outlying rocks and on the crest of a great breaker ran his craft in without being upset. Tumbling out hastily to avoid being sucked back by the undertow, the mate and his four men dragged their boat up the beach out of reach of the sea and made their way back along the cliff to a point opposite the steamer.

The wind and sea meanwhile had increased. Coambers broke continually over the decks of the vessel, which was grinding heavily on the jagged rocks. Hedley and his men searched in vain for a path by which the cliff might be scaled or the crew of the Florence helped. The coast in that vicinity was uninhabited. The few fishermen's huts were deserted for the Winter. Hedley had to take refuge for the night in an abandoned shack. At daybreak Saturday the mate found the wind had been increasing steadily. Hurrying back to the point off which the Florence had been, he could see no sign of her. Much of her cargo of lumber was floating along the shore, but no boat was visible.

When the five survivors had made a fruitless search along the shore for a trace of their shipmates, they started for St. Shotts, the nearest inhabited place, several miles distant. Two of them were so exhausted from cold and exposure that they had to be assisted by their comrades. Those two were left in St. Shotts to recuperate, while the others pushed on to Trepassey, whence they sent word of the disaster to this city. They are not expected to arrive here before the middle of the week.

Besides Hedley, the survivors are W. Wight, O. Malmquist, E. Taylor, and T. Smeding, seamen. The Florence was of 1,609 tons' burden, and was built in Sunderland, England, in 1889. She was 293.5 feet long, 40.2 beam, with a depth of 20.1 feet.

MORE ON AUTOS THAN NAVY.

Gen. Wood Says We Neglect Army In Favor of Chauffeurs.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 22.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the army, who made an inspection of the Coast Artillery post in Fort Screven yesterday, said to-day, when discussing the unpreparedness of the country for war and the necessity for strengthening the army that the people of the United States spent more money last year for automobile tires than was appropriated for the navy, and that the salaries of chauffeurs amounted to more than was expended on the army. Gen. Wood asserted that talk of world peace and arbitration was all right as far as it went, but that the safety of any nation lay in its ability to repel invasion. "This country, he said, would be unable to equip and arm a first-class army if danger should arise.

"We are a warlike people," said Gen. Wood, "but not a military people—a distinction with a difference."

Gen. Wood said the army needed 450,000 men and 16,000 officers, which it was unable to procure. He would like to see every State school in the country adopt a military feature, five or six hundred of the best-equipped men to serve terms in the army as Junior Lieutenants as part of the training.

DIES OF AUTO INJURIES.

Leominster Man's Skull Was Broken —Burned Rider May Live.

CLINTON, Mass., Dec. 22.—Injuries suffered in an automobile accident here last night caused the death to-day in Clinton Hospital of Donald Sanders, 20 years old, of Leominster. Sanders's skull was fractured when an automobile in which he and three friends were riding crashed into an electric light pole.

Ernest E. Edgerly, who escaped harm in the wreck, but set himself on fire when he lighted a cigar, was said to have a chance for recovery. Edgerly's fur coat had become soaked in gasoline from the shattered fuel tank. When he struck a match the coat burst into flame, and he was burned severely.

NO HOLIDAY IN UNION TRIAL.

Government's Argument Will Be in Full Swing on Christmas Day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 22.—Four more days of argument will confront the jury when the "dynamite conspiracy" trial is resumed to-morrow.

One and one-half days remain for the defense of the forty men on trial, in whose behalf Senator John W. Kern and William N. Harding will speak. Two and one-half days will be used by District Attorney Charles W. Miller. On Christmas Day the Government will be in the midst of its argument that all of the defendants were implicated in the McNamara dynamite plots.

It is expected that Judge Albert B. Anderson's charge to the jury will begin next Friday morning. The court has already stated that the law bearing up on the conspiracy charges will be set forth clearly, and that the jurors will be instructed just what evidence to apply to certain of the defendants. "This is a trial not of labor unionism, but of labor union officials accused of wrongdoing," Judge Anderson has said repeatedly.

Both Senator Kern and Mr. Harding say that they will speak particularly in behalf of Olaf A. Tveitmoe and Eugene A. Clancy of San Francisco, who are accused of violating the Federal statutes regulating the transportation of explosives in connection with explosions at Los Angeles

PRISONERS MAY TELL VICE TRUST SECRETS

District Attorney Likely to Offer Immunity to Men Held for Bribing Goode Janitor.

CARDS HAD TRUST'S ADDRESS

Detectives Sent to Watch The Building Found Offices Were Closed After Alleged Agents' Arrest.

David Maier and Charles Duveller, who were arrested Saturday night on the charge of attempting to bribe Charles Muller, janitor of the Marlborough Apartments at 360 West Fifty-eighth Street, were held by Magistrate Appleton in the West Side Court yesterday under $7,500 bail each for examination Monday. Maier and Duveller, who were accused of offering Muller $50 to testify before the Curran Committee or the Grand Jury that Mrs. Mary Goode had paid them to corroborate her story, might receive immunity, it was said, if they would reveal what they know about the men in control of the vice trust.

At the hearing yesterday Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Groehl produced cards found in the pockets of the two defendants bearing the address of the offices of the vice trust. At the direction of Mr. Groehl this address was watched by detectives from the District Attorney's office. Mr. Groehl said that the investigation made by the detectives had convinced him that this office was the headquarters of the vice trust, where protection money was received from proprietors of the disorderly resorts.

According to other investigators, the office of the vice trust was not in the downtown district. Investigators employed by the District Attorney, who traced the movements of proprietors of disorderly resorts in the neighborhood of Columbus Circle, found that they paid frequent visits to an office near Fifty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue. The story told before the Curran Committee by Mrs. Goode resulted in the closing of this office. Recently it was said, a new headquarters for the vice trust was opened in the basement of a theatre near Forty-second Street and Broadway. Both offices, after it was discovered that the keepers of resorts visited them, were watched by detectives, and in this way much evidence was obtained which, it was said, would be brought before the Grand Jury.

Maier and Duveller were well known to the District Attorney before their arrest Saturday night. Duveller, one of the Assistant District Attorneys said last night, had been indicted some two years ago for complicity in the killing of Ike Cohn, known as "Ike the Blood," in a gang fight on the east side. The indictment against Duveller was still pending, it was asserted, although he was released when the evidence against him was found insufficient. Both Maier and Duveller were said to be proprietors of disorderly resorts.

Mr. Groehl told the Magistrate yesterday that Detective Keilher and another man were present at Muller's room in the Marlborough apartments, Saturday night when Maier and Duveller came by appointment to visit him. He told how the detectives had overheard the attempt to bribe Muller. On this statement the two men were held for examination. William Murphy, the lawyer who represented the defendants, was willing to go on with the hearing yesterday morning, but it was postponed to allow the Assistant District Attorney more time in which to prepare a complete affidavit against the prisoners.

Mr. Murphy asked that bail be fixed at $1,000 each for his clients. Mr. Groehl suggested $5,000, and Magistrate Appleton said:

"I think the District Attorney is modest. This is a very important case and should be threshed out completely. Meanwhile every precaution should be taken to prevent any possible failure of justice, for the people of this city will not suffer such things as these men are accused of to go on any longer. I therefore fix the bail at $7,500 in the case of each defendant and will furthermore give the District Attorney forty-eight hours to consider whether a real estate bond shall be accepted as bail."

Muller, who was called before the Grand Jury last week, will be called again today to corroborate the story told by Mrs. Mary Goode. Maier and Duveller, it is believed, will have a chance to go before the Grand Jury in the course of the week, if they decide to escape prosecution by telling all they know about the sale of protection by the police. Maier and Duveller were believed to be merely agents of two powerful members of the vice trust.

District Attorney Whitman is said to be confident that vice indictments will be returned by the Grand Jury before the inquiry is at an end. His aim is to get evidence against the chief criminals, the high police officials and the ringleaders of the vice trust. The only way to succeed in this, it is said, is to force confessions from their instruments. Policeman Skelly and the others now on trial on the charge of receiving graft are not the men the District Attorney is after. They will be safe from prosecution if they tell what they know about the movements of their superiors.

Emory R. Buckner, counsel for the Curran Committee, said yesterday that the session this afternoon would be occupied largely with testimony and records regarding the administration of the Police Department. Before the open session the committee will meet secretly to decide what steps they are to take to induce Police Commissioner Waldo to allow the committee's agents freer access to police records.

WALSH TOO ILL TO TESTIFY.

Police Captain Overcome at His Desk in the Station.

Police Capt. Thomas W. Walsh of the East 126th Street Station, who was to have testified before the Curran Committee to-day on the charges made by George A. Sipp that he had paid graft to a policeman while conducting disorderly hotels in Capt. Walsh's precinct, became ill in the station last night and was taken to his home, 1,958 Madison Avenue.

Capt. Walsh had been suffering from a severe cold, and it was thought that this, added to the effects of a severe illness from which he suffered last Summer, would keep him at home for many days. He was sitting at his desk in his room at the station last night when his pen dropped from his hand and he fell back in his chair. He called for aid, and several policemen ran in. Chief Police Surgeon Marvin R. Palmer was called to attend him.

Ten days ago, Capt. Walsh was advised, owing to his condition, to report sick, but he decided to stay on duty. The testimony of Sipp, who said that for the last five years he had paid $100 a month to Patrolman Eugene Fox, worried Walsh considerably. Fox was formerly a plain clothes man under Walsh, but when Mayor Gaynor ordered that all policemen, who were not detectives, should be put in uniform, Fox was transferred to the West 152d Street Station.

UPHOLDS THE ALDERMEN.

Dr. Allen Deplores Criticism of Them at This Time.

The Aldermen found a defender yesterday in Dr. William H. Allen, director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, who said that persons might be better engaged than in asking "Why is the Board of Aldermen?" in a voice so loud as to drown out the sound of questions far more important. Dr. Allen's comments were brought out by an interview which appeared in the magazine section of THE TIMES yesterday, in which ex-Commissioner of Accounts Raymond B. Fosdick said, among other things:

"The greatest flaw in New York's municipal government is its provision for the Board of Aldermen."

Dr. Allen, after pointing out, with a smile, that, as the city's "scapegoat par excellence" the Aldermen had paid their way, had this to say:

"If individual cases are taken, Commissioner Fosdick will find it hard to prove that in his intimate acquaintance with its government any harm has come to New York City because of the Board of Aldermen which members of the Board of Estimate, acting individually or in cooperation could not have prevented had they used their present powers.

"Unnecessary our Board of Aldermen may be, but, as Commissioner Fosdick's interview really shows, its powers have been so curtailed that no great moral issue can be made out of its inefficiency. Moreover, at this particular time, when the organization gives promise of accomplishing benefits for which this city has striven through other means for twenty years, I can see serious danger in making the Aldermen a scapegoat for evils infinitely less serious than police evils, which just now the Aldermen are teaching us how to correct.

"Not even metaphorically is it fair to say, as does THE TIMES interview, that the Aldermen are 'sitting as a Board of Directors at the head of a tremendous and a complex business organization.' On the contrary, New York City has a Board of Directors consisting of eight men: Mayor Gaynor, Controller Prendergast, President Mitchel, Borough Presidents McAneny, Steers, Miller, Connolly, and Cromwell. Only by passive or active co-operation of one or more of these Directors can the Aldermen block efficiency enough to make them worth while even as scapegoats. What these Aldermen are now doing to lay the basis for permanent increases in police efficiency is worth infintely more to this town than are its grievances against the archaic board. To concentrate behind this board's police inquiry during the next few months the backing of New York's intelligence and public spirit is perhaps New York's greatest need and opportunity to-day.

"Ample powers are vested in the Mayor to prevent absolutely the debauching of the license business. Even such delays as in placing the Children's Court could be prevented by the kind of publicity which is easily available to the Mayor and other members of the Board of Estimate. Had there been no division among the Board of Estimate and their appointees, the Building Code evils would have been met years ago. If the present members of the Board of Estimate really want a Municipal Reference Library, they can start it on Jan. 1, regardless of action by the Aldermen. If, again, they really wanted to obtain efficiency and honesty in handling city automobiles, they could get it without reference to the Aldermen.

"The delay in fitting salaries paid to work done, in standardizing salaries, in establishing efficiency tests throughout city departments, can be charged against the Aldermen only on the scapegoat theory, because the Mayor's veto and the Board of Estimate transfer could have accomplished these results in 1910 or 1911 or 1912."

MEXICAN GARRISON OF 250 WIPED OUT

Continued From Page 1.

said, and he insisted that in its Mexican enterprises the Waters-Pierce Company was an active antagonist of the Standard Oil and not a subsidiary, as the committee seemed to suspect.

Maderos Paid for Revolt.

The committee pressed Capt. Hopkins as to the financial aspects of the Madero revolution. He gave emphatic assurance that he was well-posted on this subject. All the money that made Madero's success possible, he said, was raised by the Madero family. About $450,000 gold was obtained through this means, he said. Gustavo Madero, President Madero's brother, had personally furnished $650,000 Mexican, or approximately $325,000 gold, he testified, and upon the induction of the provisional or ad interim Government under President de la Barra, Gustavo Madero had furnished a full statement of his contributions and expenditures to the fiscal authorities and had received in payment a check for $650,000 Mexican.

Capt. Hopkins went on to say that he was with Gustavo Madero in the City of Mexico when the latter received this check, and saw him deposit it in a bank. Gustavo Madero had asked Capt. Hopkins to suggest where the deposit should be made, and the latter had indicated a banking institution near by, which had branches in the United States and in foreign countries. When the deposit had been made Señor Madero had given Capt. Hopkins a check for $50,000 gold. This, Capt. Hopkins explained to the committee, was in payment of his services to the revolutionary junta in Washington, for traveling expenses, telegraphing and other charges which he had paid.

In connection with his statement that the Maderos financed the revolution, with some aid from sympathizers in the largest Mexican cities, Capt. Hopkins said that the matter of obtaining loans in the United States had been discussed by the junta, but no serious effort had been made in that direction, and he knew positively that all the money that had been used by the revolutionists came from Mexican sources. He indicated, however, that money had been furnished from outside sources to President Diaz to help him quell the rebellion, and gave an account of an alleged close relationship between the Diaz administration and certain foreign industrial interests.

Capt. Hopkins's testimony along this line had to do with a contract obtained by S. Pearson & Sons, Limited, an English corporation, to reconstruct the Tehuantepec Railway. This is the firm of which Sir Weetman Pearson, now Lord Cowdray, is the head. The arrangement for reconstructing the Tehuantepec road was that the Mexican Government should pay one-half the cost of construction, and S. Pearson & Sons the remaining half, and in addition Lord Cowdray was to become the managing partner of the road. The contract included the construction of terminals at Puerto, Mexico, on the Atlantic side of the country, and Salina Cruze, on the Pacific side.

Subsequently, said Capt. Hopkins, the Tehuantepec Railway made a contract with one of the Pearson oil companies in Mexico to furnish oil for the road, whose locomotives used oil for fuel. The contract price, Capt. Hopkins declared, was very high. Then certain prominent Mexicans, among them Porfirio Diaz, Jr., had been made Directors of the Aguila Oil Company, a Pearson interest, and received approximately $1,500,000 of the company's 8 per cent. preferred stock gratis. Subsequently, these Directors, or most of them, Capt. Hopkins testified, were made Directors of the National Railways of Mexico, which is under Government control. When the Madero Government came into power it dismissed National Railways Directors who were Directors also in the Aguila Company. Apparently, Capt. Hopkins sought to show by these statements that the British company headed by Lord Cowdray had an interest in keeping President Diaz in power, and would have an equal interest in the success of the present revolutionary movement against President Madero.

Capt. Hopkins declined to-night to be interviewed about his testimony before the Senate Committee.

"My testimony," he said, "was given in a confidential way, and I cannot comment on it. But I will say this: That not one cent of American money was used in the Madero revolution to further its ends."

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SUSPICIOUS FIRES PUT WIDE AREA IN PERIL

Three Close Together in Frame-Built Section in Williamsburg May Be Incendiary.

NINE BUILDINGS DAMAGED

Unnecessary Double Alarm Luckily Assembles Apparatus Where It Is Soon to be Needed.

Chief Lally and a large part of the firefighting force of Brooklyn battled for two hours last night with three fires, all within a short distance of each other, in a part of Williamsburg where frame tenements adjoin one another for blocks around. There was almost no wind blowing, and to this the firemen attributed the failure of the flames to sweep over blocks of buildings.

Fire Marshal Brophy began an investigation immediately after the last fire had been put out, for circumstances surrounding all three fires gave rise to the suspicion that they had been kindled. The fires followed each other at such short intervals that no opportunity was given for the reserve apparatus to replace that which had been called out. Had the fires been planned by some one desirous of setting all Williamsburg aflame they could not have been timed better.

In the order in which they were discovered, the fires were in the four-story frame tenement at 29 Siegel Street, in the three-story frame factory at 680 Broadway, from which the fire spread to five other buildings, and in the six-story tenement at 26 Humboldt Street, from which flames made their way to another tenement.

For the first blaze a double allotment of fire apparatus was called out by the fact that two alarms were sent in by excited residents of the tenement—one from Johnson Avenue and Lorimer Street and the other from Broadway and Throop Avenue. This accident had much to do later with the success of the firemen in coping with the other fires, for the extra apparatus was rushed around into Broadway, four blocks away, when a citizen ran up to Battalion Chief Langan with the news that the Eisberg corset and glove factory was on fire.

The tenement fire had started in the basement and was put out there before it had ascended through the house, though all of the eight families took to the fire escapes where many of them became too frightened to descend to the street until firemen got up and assisted them.

Chief Langan, who ran around the corner to the Broadway blaze, found that the fire had spread already to the three-story frame buildings at 678, 676 and 674 Broadway, the first occupied by the Model Shoe Company and the office of Dr. D. Delang, a dentist; the second by the Brooklyn Floor Covering Company and Mayerson Bros., tailors, and the third by the Falkin Hat Company, Charles Hertz, a jeweler, and L. Marcus, a tailor.

Langan turned in a second, a third, and then a fourth alarm, calling all the apparatus within miles, so that when a few minutes later a fire started in the cellar of 26 Humboldt Street there were no engines to respond to the alarm.

Chief Lally, who had arrived meantime, sent some of his force into Humboldt Street, where the firemen found the tenants collected on the fire escapes as others had been congregated in Seigel Street. Every one was got out without difficulty, but several firemen were overcome in the smoke-filled cellar. Others had been overcome in the factory fire. All were attended by Dr. Fiener or Dr. Eberle of the Williamsburg Hospital, and none had to be taken there.

From the factory fire the blaze, after eating its way along Broadway spread to two two-story frame dwellings at 67 and 69 Whipple Street, and from the Humboldt Street blaze the fire jumped to a three-story frame tenement next door.

It was nearly two hours after the first blaze was discovered before the last fire—one on Broadway—was pronounced under control. The damage there was estimated at $35,000, while $5,000 was suggested as enough to cover the Humboldt Street blaze. Only about $500 damage was done to the Seigel Street tenement.

Policeman Mooney of the Clymer Street Station, whose post includes that part of Broadway, where the fire was, made a statement to Fire Marshal Brophy which increased the Marshal's suspicions that the fires were of incendiary origin. Mooney said he had passed the factory less than ten minutes before the fire was discovered. There was no trace of a blaze then, yet when the fire was found it already had eaten half way through the building and the place was doomed.

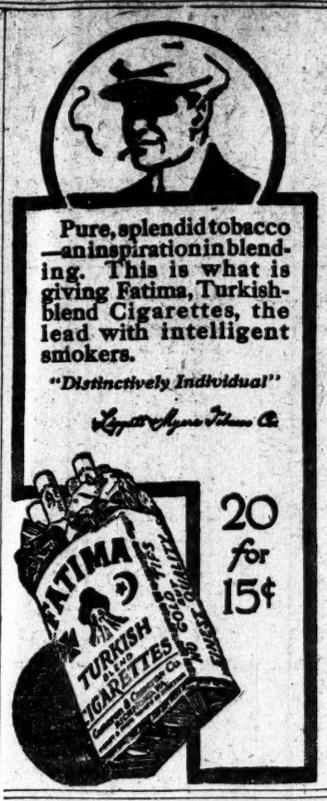
CURTAINS SET FLAT ON FIRE.

Blow Against Gas Range and Start Blaze Near St. Luke's Hospital.

A curtain caught fire from a gas range in the kitchen of Mrs. Bertha Johnson's flat on the top floor of the six-story flathouse at 502 West 113th Street at 7:30 o'clock last night. Mrs. Johnson shouted out of the window that her flat was on fire. Samuel Henry, the negro elevator boy, ran next door and notified the members of Engine 47.

Policemen Michael, Batto, and Buehler ran through the house and broke down Mrs. Johnson's door, as she was too frightened to come through her smoke-filled private hall and open it. They helped her out, as well as a man who was calling on her. Then they assisted Mrs. Alice Hall and her daughter Alberta, a paralytic, from their flat on the lower floor.

Firemen Burke and Cooke were overcome by smoke, and Fireman Kinsley was cut on the face by broken glass, but all were attended and did not leave the fire. The blaze burned out Mrs. Johnson's flat, and ate through the roof so that the flames could be seen in St. Luke's Hospital, a block away. Nurses notified the patients there was no danger, and there was no panic.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TOOK FIRE FROM TURPENTINE

Rubbing Husband for Lumbago, When Liquid Exploded—Mortally Burned.

The turpentine with which Mrs. Anna Haywood was rubbing the back of her husband, Thomas Haywood, in the kitchen of their home at 884 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, exploded and set Mrs. Haywood's clothes on fire. Haywood, though a severe sufferer from lumbago, beat out the flames in his wife's clothes and picked her up, unconscious by this time, and carried her to the street.

Haywood was nude to the waist, and his back and chest were burned where the flames from his wife's clothes had reached him. His face and hands were burned, too, but he did not lose consciousness, and his cries brought persons running from other houses.

Dr. Sawyer came from the Methodist Episcopal Hospital and took husband and wife there. Haywood was able to return home, but it was said that Mrs. Haywood's condition was so serious that she might die. A fire followed the explosion in the Haywood kitchen, but firemen put the flames out after a damage of only $25 had been done.

WOMEN TRY TO BREAK JAIL.

Bars and Screen Cut and Cells Empty When Plot Is Discovered.

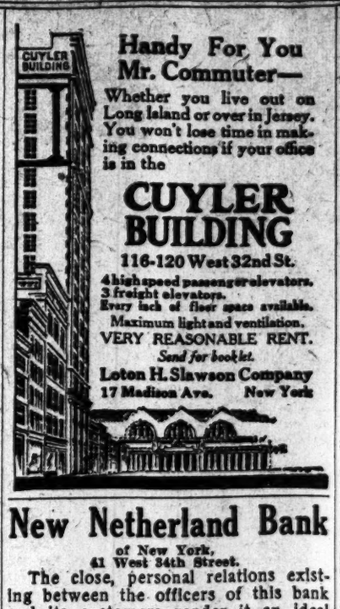
Five women prisoners in the Essex County jail, in Newark, made a bold attempt at jailbreaking late Saturday night. The facts were not disclosed until last night, after an investigation by Warden Richard McGuinness and confessions of the plotters. The prisoners were Bessie Mahan, 17 years old, of Orange, the leader; Mrs. Helen Waller, 22; Rose Mauer, 21; Mrs. Marie Nelson, 18, and Nellie Schretta, 21.

They cut up a blanket and made a rope down which they had intended to glide to the street. An automobile was near to aid in the escape. A bar had been wrenched from one of the windows in the woman's ward and a heavy screen on the outside of the bars cut.

Mrs. Mary McGuinness, wife of the Warden, who is the matron, frustrated the plot to escape. She was making the final rounds for the night prior to being relieved. All the prisoners were believed to be asleep in their cells at the time with the exception of Mrs. Waller, who had complained of being ill and had been permitted to take a hot bath.

When the matron found the window broken open she gave the alarm, and had Mrs. Waller placed in a cell. Looking into the cell of Bessie Mahan the matron found a dummy on the cot. The girl was found hiding in the women's reception room.

Several months ago, while she was a prisoner in the Orange Memorial Hospital, Bessie Mahan made a sensational escape, aided by two confederates on the outside. In her confession to the Warden, Rose Mauer admitted that she was the lookout to warn Bessie Mahan and Mrs. Waller when anybody was approaching in the street.



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WILSON ON A WALK OVER OLD GROUND

Five-Mile Tramp in the By-Ways of His Student Days and a Visit to His Former Office.

TRAMPS ABOUT THE CAMPUS

Enjoys Recollections of His College-Boy Life and Points Out the Room He Occupied.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 22.—President-elect Wilson, who as a college undergraduate became famous for his long and lonesome walks, in which he seldom allowed others to participate, went out again over his old familiar Princeton pathways to-day, but this time, instead of seeking solitude, he sought company. He took four friends with him and invited others who held back feeling out of training. The President-elect tramped five miles over collegiate pathways and stopped for the first time since he resigned as President of Princeton at the office from which he made his fight for a more democratic college.

Governor Wilson let himself into his old office with his office key, which to his surprise he happened to find on a key-ring in his pocket.

To his friends the President-elect pointed out the motto on the wall which had formerly inspired and endeared the building to him and other Princetonians of his generation. He found the whimsical things of the campus and laughed over them as he formerly had done. Beneath the windows of Witherspoon Hall, where he lived for two and a half years as a college boy, the President-elect paused for several minutes while he pointed with his cane to the window on the second floor out of which he used to look upon the campus from his student's room.

It was a day of frolic and relief from the tension of the week-day politics. None of the friends whom he invited to accompany him were politicians, and it was clear that having declared he would make a business of the job of being President, he was going to start in early by confining his tasks to the business days of the week.

Gov. Wilson slept until noon. When he came down stairs at 3 o'clock he carried in his hand the pictorial section of the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Governor put on a pair of gloves and took up a new walking stick that had just been presented to him by a Western admirer.

"Do you know," he remarked, "I feel too much confined by this indoor work, and I miss my usual afternoon walk. To-day I want to enjoy a real long one. Which way looks most inviting?" No one volunteered a suggestion, and the Governor said he would like to go on a "seeing Princeton" trip.

The walk into the country and back was made at a gait which to one who had walked across the Brooklyn Bridge with Mayor Gaynor seemed even brisker than the Mayor's well-known pace.

It was when Holder Hall was reached on the return that Gov. Wilson began to have sport with his companions in the undergraduate fashion.

"See that nice slate on the roof," he commented, pointing to the tiling of Holder Hall, a gift of Mrs. Russell Sage which is approaching completion. All those present conceded that the slate was beautiful.

"And you're all wrong," said the Governor. "There's no slate up there; it's a glass roof built to match the slate-covered buildings round about. The glass lets light through to a large room that takes the place of the attic.

"Hardly a chummy entrance that," said he as he passed the Cannon Club in Prospect Avenue, where many of the exclusive clubs are. A huge cannon was pointed so that any one approaching the club had to walk almost up to its mouth. It was in the clubhouses in this avenue that the war was organized against the Wilson propaganda for a more democratic college.

"I guess I'm entitled to go in here," he remarked as he reached '79 Hall, in which his office as Princeton's President had been. "You see," he explained, "since I am Governor I am ex-officio President of the Board of Trustees, so it isn't burglary to use my old key."

Gov. Wilson found his old office largely dismantled, as his successor, President Hibben, had made his office in Nassau Hall.

The President-elect will put in a long day at the Trenton State House to-morrow in conference with State leaders.

WHY BRYAN'S COLLAR WILTED.

Guesses Only to Disclose What Happened at Wilson Interview.

When William J. Bryan left on the midnight train for Washington, following the dinner to Governor-elect Sulzer on Saturday, he carried with him the collar that had been wilted in the course of his three hours' conference with President-elect Wilson. It was the possible reason for the droop in that collar that has had many Democratic politicians guessing ever since, and the comments heard in hotel corridors yesterday more than ever strengthened the assertion that with the collar went a secret known as yet only to Gov. Wilson and Col. Bryan.

Senator Ollie James was among those who remained at the Waldorf for a night's rest after the dinner. He got up at noon yesterday and started for his home in Kentucky on the 3 o'clock train. When asked whether, in his opinion, Col. Bryan had a Cabinet portfolio safely tucked away the Senator smiled and said that he was not the right person to answer such a question.

"I'm sure I don't know a thing about it," he said.

Rolla Wells, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, also was at the Waldorf yesterday with Norman E. Mack, former Chairman of the National Committee. Strange to relate, although these men had been talking together, they were divided on the question of Col. Bryan's adventures in the presence of the President-elect. Mr. Mack expressed himself as confident that Col. Bryan had had an offer of a Cabinet place. Mr. Wells, however, said that he was satisfied that the Colonel was still empty-handed, and that the wilted collar had no special meaning whatever.

Comments on the absence of Charles F. Murphy from the Sulzer dinner that were heard yesterday were confined largely to inquiries as to whether Mr. Murphy was still entertaining "his friends." Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, could throw no light on this. He said that he had not been in communication with "the chief" throughout the day.

Among the men who have been mentioned as secretary for President-elect Wilson are Thomas J. Pence, a Washington newspaper correspondent and assistant to National Chairman William F. McCombs in the campaign. Mr. Pence arrived yesterday on the Provence of the French Line. He sailed from New York two days after the election, and said yesterday that he had been traveling ever since.

"Don't ask me whether I know anything about President Wilson's Cabinet, or about anything else, for that matter," he told the reporters. "I'm as ignorant as a baby about things political. I haven't seen a paper since Dec. 5."

He denied that an offer of a Secretaryship had been made to him.

NAMES THREE OF CABINET.

Georgia Congressman Sure of Bryan, Daniels, and Stovall.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 22.—"Three members of the Cabinet have been practically chosen by President-elect Wilson," said Congressman Edwards, who returned from Washington to-day to spend the holidays at his home.

"William Jennings Bryan will be Secretary of State, P. A. Stovall, editor of The Savannah Press, will have the refusal of the post of Secretary of the Interior, and Josephus Daniels of North Carolina will be Postmaster General. Of course something may occur between now and March 4 to cause changes, but at present the three men I have named are undoubtedly slated for the Cabinet."

Congressman Edwards was a member of a delegation which visited Princeton recently and urged President-elect Wilson to name Stovall for the Cabinet.

BROWN ASKS $6,000,000.

New York University Needs Listed In Chancellor's Report.

Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Chancellor of New York University, in the second annual report to the university council has asked for $6,000,000 for the immediate needs of the university. The greatest individual item is for $3,000,000, to be spent on the medical school for its endowment and for the equipment of the university hospital. Chancellor Brown has also asked for $1,500,000 for buildings, including a $600,000 item for the purchase and permanent endowment of the library.

In addition Dr. Brown made mention in his report of other needs of the university which, he said, ought to be met before long. These include a gymnasium at University Heights, a dormitory at Washington Square, Young Men's Christian Association buildings at both the uptown and downtown departments of the university, increased provision for the library and for courses in legal practice, endowment for collegiate instruction in Washington Square, and a new building for the Veterinary College.

Dr. Brown mentioned the fact that the colonnade of the Hall of Fame was still unfinished and that the structure planned for its northern end after the manner of one of the small Athenian temples remained to be built. An anonymous donor, he said, had already provided for the foundation wall and platform of these structures in order that work on them might go forward with that of the new Hall of Philosophy, toward which Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy recently contributed $90,000 in memory of her father, Cornelius Baker, who was one of the founders of the university.

In emphasizing the view that a university existed for public service and that a university in an urban community had a peculiar responsibility for service to the life of the modern city, Chancellor Brown said in his report:

"There is no department of the university in which this idea is not present as a working principle. It may be expected that it will come to new expression in one department after another as occasion and opportunity are presented. The most notable expression of this purpose during the past year is found in the establishment of a division of public affairs in the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance. The establishment of this new division without any draft on the ordinary resources of the university has been made possible through the generous co-operation of some fifteen of our public-spirited citizens. It is intended to deal with the points of practical contact between our commercial activities and the operations of the Government."

33,937 ENTER WALDORF.

Hotel Takes Its Annual Count on Saturday Before Christmas.

The management of the Waldorf-Astoria took the annual count on Saturday of the number of persons entering the hotel between the hours of 7 A. M. and midnight. The number, according to Manager Stewart last night, was 33,937, which was the greatest number that has ever been recorded since the hotel was opened as the Waldorf-Astoria in 1897.

"The count has been taken every year," said Mr. Stewart, "on the Saturday before Christmas, as that is reckoned as one of the busiest days in the year."

The checking at the doors of the hotel was done by employes with small mechanical registers, which clicked as each person came in.

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Havana American Regents		3.00
El Principe de Gales Perfecto Ex.		2.88
Flor de Murias Ex Chica	6.25	
El Belmont Medianos		2.50
Flor de Valdes Puritano Finos	5.00	
Havana Amer. Universal	5.00	2.50
" " Ambassadors		2.50
Flor de Murias Breva Chica	5.00	
Regensburg American Londres	4.75	
El Principe de Gales Governors	4.00	2.00
Havana American Senators	4.00	2.00
Regensburg American Concha	4.00	2.00
Havana Amer. Perfeccianado box of 12		1.25

PORTO RICAN	Box of 50	Box of 25
La Restina Fancy Tales		3.10
Ricoro Bismarks		3.00
Ricoro Knickerbocker		2.50
" Exceptionales	5.00	2.50
La Restina Perfectos		2.50
La Sunchita Democratas	5.00	
" " Alfonsa		2.25
Ricoro Cabinet	4.15	2.00
Ricoro Perfeccionado		1.90
" Invincible	3.50	1.75
" Saratoga	3.33	1.67
" Coronas	3.25	1.63
" Pacificos	3.00	1.50
" Panetela	3.00	1.50
La Restina Petit Ducs.		1.50
La Tunita Princessas	2.50	
Ricoro Coquetas	2.50	1.25

DOMESTIC	Box of 50	Box of 25
Orlando Bismark	5.00	2.50
Spencer Arms Perfecto		2.00
Mardi Gras Brevas	3.50	
Spencer Arms Panetela Finas	3.50	
Orlando Media Perfecto	4.00	2.00
" Lirios		2.00
Jose M. Fernandez Invincible		1.75
Palma de Cuba Media Perfecto,	3.00	1.50
Sensoria Perfecto		1.50
Palma de Cuba Londres	3.00	1.50
Benefactor Invincible	3.00	1.50
John Bigelow Epicure	2.50	1.25
Duke of Nassau Invincible	2.50	1.25
Robin Hood	2.50	1.25
Palma de Cuba Bouquet	2.50	1.25
Lady Churchill Soberanos	2.50	1.25
Benefactor Superior or Perfecto	2.50	1.25
La Matadad Perfecto		1.00
Gen. Braddock Colonial	2.00	1.00
Grumbler	1.50	
Florencia Victoria (box of 12)		.65

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LIFE IN OUR PLAYS, THINKS H. A. JONES

London Dramatist, However, Says They Are Crude and Are Written in Slang.

CALLS ACTING VIGOROUS

Belasco's Productions Likely to Perish with Him, as They Don't Provide Models for Posterity.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Henry Arthur Jones has given his views on the modern American drama in an interview in The London Referee.

"During the last season," he says, "I saw a number of American plays. The most interesting were chiefly pictures of quite modern New York life, written in the latest American slang. They were, for the most part, crude and raw, but had the element of life in them. They were very well acted in a vigorous, straightforward way, without much attempt at subtlety.

"There is one great advantage about American acting. You can hear what the actors say. I think that comes from the fact that American theatres, as a rule, are very much larger than ours, and, therefore, the actors naturally get into a broader style of action.

"Of course the American attempts at literary drama at present are scarcely to be considered. The plays that David Belasco produces are miracles of realistic stage management and they are always interesting. You will never spend a dull evening with a play that Mr. Belasco produces. It seems almost a pity that the stage management is so good and the acting so natural, because this tends to distract you from making any very keen analysis of the play. Mr. Belasco's work is very remarkable, and it is a great pity that such remarkable work as he is doing in the American theatre is, perhaps, doomed to perish with him, for the reason that the plays he produces can scarcely be considered as pieces of literature, and, therefore, cannot provide models and guides for the forthcoming generation of American playwrights."

ITALIAN EDITOR HERE WINS.

Has Journalist Convicted of Libel—Another Defendant Freed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 22.—In the libel action brought by Charles Barsotti, proprietor of Il Progresso Italo-Americano, a New York Italian daily paper, Ernesto Butta, the Rome correspondent of Il Giornale Italiano, another New York paper, has been condemned to three years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $600 and the costs of the case.

Another defendant, the Rev. Giovanni Preziosi, has been exonerated.

After the trial of the Neapolitan Camorrists at Viterbo, the trial which has more than any other attracted public interest in Italy has been that referred to in the foregoing.

The suit was for libel, and was brought by Mr. Barsotti against several persons whom he accused of having printed charges against him in various newspapers of Rome. Mr. Butta was not present at the trial. According to Italian law, he was tried in his absence. Another defendant, the Rev. Giovanni Preziosi, a learned Catholic priest, has been several times in this country, and is well known to the hierarchy throughout the United States. He studied Italian immigration problems here, and as a result wrote some articles to which Mr. Barsotti took exception.

The third defendant was G. Comandini, a member of the Italian Parliament, belonging to the Republican Party. He was the editor of the leading Republican daily of Rome and permitted the articles against Mr. Barsotti to be published.

All the press of Italy was deeply interested in the trial, as well as the Italian Government. Among the witnesses there were high diplomatic and Consular authorties, members of Parliament, Ministers of State, authors, and artists of world repute. Commendatore Branchi, formerly Consul General of Italy in New York; Count Massiglia, Cavaliere Fara Forni, the present Consul General in New York, and many other persons well known in New York were summoned as witnesses.

PARACHUTE FOR AIRMEN.

Apparatus Tried from the Eiffel Tower Works Perfectly.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—An ingenious automatic parachute for aeroplanes was demonstrated from the Eiffel Tower to-day.

The contrivance, which consists of a vast umbrella, forty feet in diameter, is spread by a system of springs, operating instantaneously and automatically directly the fall begins.

The parachute was dropped to-day from the first platform of the tower, with a sandbag to represent an aviator. The apparatus opened fully before it had fallen sixty feet. It landed gently, taking sixteen seconds to drop 190 feet.

THE TIMES'S DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

PEACE CONFERENCE CRISIS COMES TO-DAY

Negotiations Will Continue if Turks Waive Demand for Revictualing of Adrianople.

ACTION BY POWERS LIKELY

United States Again Spoken Of as a Possible Mediator in Case of a Rupture in the Negotiations.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 23.—In reference to the growing belief that the powers will interpose in order to prevent a rupture of the peace conference there is much speculation regarding which nation is likely to take the initiative.

In Vienna it is stated that Great Britain may make a move in this direction. Premier Poincaré's speeches in the French Chamber, however, seem to indicate that France may adopt this course, if the necessity arises, while Dr. Dillon, writing in The Daily Telegraph, says arbitration has been proposed privately, and that the United States has been spoken of in this connection.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 23.—The crisis of the peace conference will be reached at the session to-day.

If the Turks decide to waive their demand for the revictualing of Adrianople the Allies will present their terms for peace. The conference can then proceed to the discussion of its real business.

The Turkish Cabinet met yesterday and telegraphed instructions to the Ottoman delegation. All the delegations held conferences at their hotels and dispatched long cipher telegrams to their Governments.

The Allies oppose the Turkish request for the provisioning of Adrianople, not only for the reason that this would give the enemy a great advantage in the event of the resumption of fighting, which would not have been earned by arms, but also because the delegates have not the power to reopen military questions which the Tchatalja conferrees, who signed the armistice, dealt with.

The opening of another chapter of warfare is a step which the allies do not invite, but for which they profess to be fully prepared. While suspicion exists that the Turks have been sparring to gain time since the conference assembled ten days ago, the consensus of opinion is that the Turkish Government will recognize the situation and conclude peace, and that the political situation in Constantinople dictates that course. The advice which the principal powers have been giving to Turkey is in the direction of peace.

The Bulgarians declare that if the Turks are not ready to come to terms, and if none of the powers offers acceptable mediation, the allies are ready to resume the war immediately with fresh ardor, greater vigor, and a deeper feeling that they will achieve ultimate victory, because, as they themselves express it, they "are fighting not only for the independence of the Balkans, but for Western civilization against the traditional Eastern enemy."

The allies assert that their military position has been greatly strengthened and that if they must reopen the war they can muster between Adrianople and Tchatalja 350,000 men, including 100,000 Bulgarians, veterans of the November battles, 150,000 fresh and well-drilled Bulgarians, anxious to emulate their brothers in arms; 60,000 Servians, and 40,000 Greeks, who can be landed at Dedeagatch and Enos at a moment's notice.

Most of the military men here believe that the allies will not attack the Tchatalja lines, which have been reinforced with fresh troops and where the fortifications have been strengthened, but will await the attacks of the Turks behind their intrenchments while pressing the siege of Adrianople and forcing its capitulation.

Both the Turkish and Bulgarian Armies are supposed to have constructed new works at Tchatalja, since they gained much information regarding the other's respective positions in the recent fighting.

According to The Daily Telegraph, the contention of the Turkish delegates is that the admission of Greece into the peace conference introduces an unexpected element, which is likely indefinitely to prolong the proceedings, owing to the necessity of settling difficult problems, like Crete and the fate of the Aegean Islands.

The Turks argue that when the armistice was arranged they did not haggle about the revictualing of the fortresses, because they supposed that they had to deal only with Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro, and that peace would be quickly concluded. Instead of this, nothing has yet been done, and the admission of the Greeks to participation in the conference has resulted in keeping the delegates further from their goal than ever. In the meantime, the situation has changed to Turkey's detriment; hence the demand for permission to reprovision the fortresses.

The Daily Telegraph adds that at Saturday's meeting the Servian delegate, M. Novakovitch, made a protest against an attack made a few days ago by Turks from Scutari against Servians at Alessio, and declared that unless the Turks observed the armistice Servia would resume offensive operations and leave the responsibility to the Turkish Government.

The Montenegrin delegates joined in the protest on the ground that the commander at Scutari had refused to recognize the armistice.

Rechad Pasha, in reply, recounted the efforts the Porte had made and was still making to induce the commander at Scutari to observe the armistice. He expressed the hope that such incidents would not recur.

The Balkan delegates are so little apprehensive of a rupture of the peace negotiations, according to The Morning Post, that they already contemplate the possibility of a further conference in London to arrange the territorial boundaries between the allies themselves, after peace is signed. It appears that the delegates are not empowered to arrange a territorial settlement, but they are strongly impressed with the neutral atmosphere of London for this work, even if new delegates are appointed.

The Greek community in London gave a banquet last night in honor of the Greek delegates. The Greek Minister, M. Gennadius, presided. Premier Venizelos received a great ovation when he rose to speak, and there were cheers for Crete. The Premier said that a victorious war would not only spread the geographical boundaries of the nation, but strengthen the nation's soul.

Gen. Danglis, Chief of the Greek Staff, in responding to a toast to the Greek forces, paid a high tribute to the Crown Prince, who, during the war, he said, had displayed such military virtues as to prove himself one of the greatest Generals in Europe. By the work of the Crown Prince and the energies of Premier Venizelos, Greece, he predicted, would become a State to be reckoned with in Europe.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 22.—The Cabinet to-day discussed the peace negotiations and forwarded fresh instructions by wire to the delegates in London.

It is believed in some quarters that Turkey is about to invoke the good offices of the powers to promote an agreement.

Military feeling continues strongly in favor of reopening hostilities rather than surrendering Adrianople. Reinforcements arrive almost daily from Syria and Kurdestan. Several important orders for guns and war stores have been placed abroad.

The military party favors remaining on the defensive during the Winter and assuming the offensive in the Spring. While this military spirit undoubtedly endangers the stability of the Cabinet, it is not shared by sober-minded citizens, who are most anxious for the conclusion of peace.

The Government is devoting attention to reforms in the Anatolian provinces, and purposes to send a special commission of inquiry to the Armenian provinces.

VIENNA, Dec. 22.—A dispatch from Belgrade says that the Bulgarian and Servian Governments are negotiating an agreement under which, in the event of a resumption of the war, in return for Servian help at Tchatalja, Bulgaria will reduce her territorial claims in Macedonia in Servia's favor.

BELGRADE, Dec. 22.—Premier Pasitch, who yesterday apologized to the Austrian Consul for the Prochaska affair, promised that the guilty soldiers should be punished, and that when the Austrian Consuls returned to their posts they would receive the full honors due their position.

Dispatches from the Servian headquarters at Uskub report that in spite of the armistice the Turks repeatedly attack the Servians. Last Friday the Servian troops near Scutari were attacked, and in a severe engagement the Turks were repulsed with considerable losses.

DJAVID PASHA KILLED.

Severe Fighting at Yanina—Turkish Warships Make a Sortie.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Dec. 23.—The fighting before Yanina is reported to be very severe.

Djavid Pasha, Commander of the Seventh Army Corps, who joined Essad Pasha with the remnant of the Monastir forces, has been killed, as also has his Chief of Staff.

The arrival of reinforcements from Yanina yesterday changed the fortune of the Turks, who drove the Greeks back in the direction of Loros.

The losses on both sides were heavy.

ATHENS, Dec. 22.—The Governor of Tenedos, in dispatches to-day reports that the Turkish battleship Torgut Reis, the cruiser Medjidié, and three destroyers appeared at 11 o'clock this morning before the entranee to the Dardanelles. The warships remained under the protection of the forts; the destroyers advanced and fired twenty shells on Tenedos, where the Turkish inhabitants tried to hoist the Turkish flag and put off in boats to welcome the warships.

The small force of Greek bluejackets on the island fired on the mutineers, killing three of them and wounding twelve. The Turkish shells did no damage, and the destroyers quickly retired into the Dardanelles.

The Greek squadron, anchored off Lemnos, was notified, and steamed in pursuit of the enemy, headed by the Admiral's flagship.

The Governor of Tenedos has been ordered to institute martial law. Admiral Countouriotis, in a dispatch to the Government, expresses the opinion that the Turkish flagship Barbarossa, together with the battleships Messudié and Assar-I-Tewfik, must have been disabled in the last naval engagement, as otherwise they would have accompanied the fleet to-day, because the flagship and the Messudié are the only Turkish warships armed with quick-firers.

The War Office has issued a report of successful operations before Yanina, lasting three days. The Greeks beat off successive attacks and forced the Turks to retire all along the line. The report adds that reinforcements are being constantly sent forward to aid the Greeks in their campaign against Yanina.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 23.—An Athens dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says that the Greeks are now outnumbered by the Turkish forces in Epirus, and have a serious campaign before them.

Referring to the occupation of Goritza, the dispatch says that 15,000 Turkish troops, fugitives from Monastir, had concentrated at Goritza. Three divisions of the Greek Army from Florina advanced by three routes, and after an extensive battle occupied the town. The Turks retreated toward Yanina.

GREEKS DEMAND TERRITORIES.

Enthusiastic Meeting Here Asks American Support of Claims.

Greek victories were celebrated yesterday at a meeting of the Pan-Hellenic Union in the Amsterdam Opera House. Every mention of the Generals or of some hard-fought victory was the signal for a great outburst.

Seth Low, President of the union, brought to the Greeks the assurance that they had the sympathy of America. Americans, he said, had fought for liberty and civilization, and were naturally in sympathy with Greece because that country and her allies were battling for the same principles.

Resolutions were adopted unanimously in which the Greeks demanded ancient territories and asked the support of the United States in obtaining them.

In part they said:

Whereas, All the Aegean Islands, Epirus, and a large part of Macedonia and Thrace not only were for centuries an integral part of Greece, but also to-day, by right of population and conquest, belong to Greece;

Whereas, The same part of Europe have now become part of the Greek State by reason of the great struggle of its brave army and its glorious navy, the master of the Aegean and Ionia Seas;

Whereas, The same and all the other parts of Greater Greece have suffered for nearly five centuries under Turkish rule;

Whereas, Greece during its slavery, too, has spread throughout Southern Europe by its philosophers and educators the new blood of civilization, which was named the age of Renaissance;

Whereas, By God and man's right the above territories should be united with Greece in the interest of civilization, progress, Christianity, and peace in the same way as the other European Turkish territories should be united with Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro; therefore be it

Resolved, That the enormous sacrifice of their people in the present struggle for liberty, civilization, and Christianity entitle them to the enjoyment of the fruits of their victories, and we respectfully ask the people of the United States, American statesmen, scholars, and publicists to help our Greek people who struggled for centuries, not for themselves alone, but also for liberty, progress, and humanity.

The meeting was opened by the singing of the American, Greek, Servian, Bulgarian, and Montenegrin National anthems by the audience, led by a chorus of school children of the Greek-American Institute of New York. Dr. Constantine Papamichaiopoulos, general manager of the Pan-Hellenic Union, followed Seth Low, who was the first speaker. He expressed the hope that the United States would stand behind Greece in her endeavors.

Garrett P. Serviss said that Greece was fighting the cause of civilization for the whole world and expressed the belief that one of the mistakes made was to take part in the London peace conference. Turkey had broken and always would break every agreement she made, he said.

A Greek poem by Athanassios Gerakis, an editor, in which he told of the victories which Greece had won in the present war, brought the audience to its feet cheering. This feature of the meeting caused the most enthusiastic applause, and the poet was interrupted several times. He closed by telling of the rise of Greece to a position where it no longer had to appeal to the European powers when attacked by Turkey.

Dr. Michael J. Theodoropulos, President of Branch 7 of the Union, started his hearers cheering again when he declared that Greece must now hold out and demand the possession of the Aegean Islands and that part of Turkey populated by the Greeks. Until such parts of Turkey were under the control of Greece, he said, there would be no rule of peace.

During the course of the meeting, two children, a boy and a girl, neither more than 10 years of age, sang solos. They were Gregorios Chrisoseoinou and Fotine Constantinidou. Among those on the programme for addresses were Dr. Alexander Alexandropoulous, a lawyer of Athens, Greece; Franklin Sargent, President of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, and Frank Jackson, ex-Consul of the the United States in Patras. More than 800 attended the meeting.

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Persons in Berlin Streets, Moreover, Must Not Walk More Than Three Abreast.

CANNOT THROW BUTTS AWAY

And Dragging Skirts Will Be an Offense Under Law—Teamsters Will Have to be Careful.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Police regulations intended to make the streets quieter by day and night, to come into force next April 18, include the following:

Persons may not walk more than three abreast or stop or congregate for any extended period of time.

Persons with umbrellas or walking sticks must not carry or swing them in any manner likely to imperil the safety of passers-by.

No windows or doors of houses, flats, shops, or restaurants in which music is being played may be kept open.

No whistling, singing, shrieking, shouting, or loud talking of any kind likely to endanger the quiet of the streets is to be permitted.

Teamsters in charge of wagons, trams, or trucks loaded with resounding metal of any kind are forbidden to drive in a manner calculated to cause nerve-shattering noises.

No paper, remains of fruit, cigars, or cigarettes may be thrown into the streets.

The dragging of clothes of any kind—women's dresses or anything else capable of producing dust—is prohibited.

Householders are required in Winter to keep the footpaths in front of their premises clear of snow and ice between 7 A. M. and 8 P. M. After 8 P. M., if the sidewalks are slippery, sand or ashes must be sprinkled.

WAS TO KILL KING VICTOR.

Anarchist Attempted Suicide Instead of Carrying Out Mission.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 23.—The Daily News's correspondent at Rome says:

"Enrico Dalferro, an Anarchist, has attempted suicide at Persiceto, near Bologna, after being chosen by lot to kill King Victor Emmanuel. Either his courage failed or he had spent the money given to him for his journey to Rome.

"Dalferro, whose skull was fractured by a revolver bullet, refuses to answer questions. Detectives, however, have sequestered documents which prove the existence of an extensive plot."

UPHOLDS RIGHT TO BE DRUNK

Keir Hardie Supports Railway Strikers—Shipping Strike Likely.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 23.—James Keir Hardie, M. P., speaking at Newcastle last evening, referred to the recent strike on the London & Northeastern Railway, which was due to the degration of an engineer who was arrested on a charge of intoxication, and defended what he characterized as the "right to get drunk."

Mr. Hardie said he had always been convinced that the recent strike had a substantial cause behind it. He would, if need arose, be prepared to advocate a strike for the right of the working class to get drunk in their leisure. As long as a Prince or peer had that right, he would advocate it for the class to which he belonged.

Mr. Hardie added that he hoped the Labor Party, before the present Parliamentary session closed, would be able to introduce a bill for the nationalization of coal mines, railways, and lands.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, said Mr. Hardie, was considering proposals on the question of an eight-hour working day. One proposal was that on a given date, probably May Day, every organized worker in every trade should stop working when eight hours were up.

Havelock Wilson, President of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, addressing a large meeting of seamen at Cardiff yesterday, said they had no alternative but to declare a national strike if the shipowners refused to establish a wages board. A resolution was carried unanimously approving the policy of the Seamen's Union organization. The fixing of a date for a possible strike was left in the hands of the union executive.

Lady Essex Ill.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Countess of Essex is suffering from influenza and is unable to sail for America to attend th funeral of her uncle, Suydam Grant. Her mother, Mrs. Beach Grant, and the Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Breteuil sailed from Cherbourg to attend the funeral.

DENOUNCE DOCTORS' ACTION.

Liberal Papers Expect Enough Physicians to Work Insurance Act.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 23.—Commenting editorially on Saturday's decision of the doctors in reference to the Insurance act, The Daily News predicts an early collapse of the medical men's resistance.

"The British Medical Association," it says, "has given the first demonstration in this country of the theory of syndicalism and has challenged the right of the country to any control over its own most vital interests. The decree it has issued does not represent the voice of the profession. Fully half its members have either expressed their willingness to take service or have abstained from expressing any opinion.

"It may be assumed, therefore, that there are abundant doctors, free and unpledged, to work under the act."

The Daily Chronicle, taking the same view, says:

"The voting at Saturday's meeting did not reflect with any degree of accuracy the attitude of the profession throughout the country, and the rank and file of the profession, in view of the latest evidence of the management of the situation by the association, may be trusted to come forward in a strong enough body to work the act."

The Daily Mail, in supporting the doctors, says:

"The foisting on practical men of a revolutionary act framed by a politician in a hurry was an insult that no corporate body could endure, and the doctors are to be profoundly congratulated on their stark determination to uphold their professional and individual dignity. Respect for the medical profession will be permanently enhanced by the vote."

The Avenue Restaurant
FIFTH AVE. BUILDING,
Entrance on 34th St.
SITE OF FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
6 to 9 P. M. THE Large Orchestra
"DOLLAR DINNER"

Advertisement of
JOHN DAVID
Edited by Brummell
WITHIN a bird's-hop is Christmas, the day of "wassails and wishes and mountainous dishes." In the hurry-scurry of gift-seeking, don't *you* forget *you*. Come to this *Man's Shop* and revel in the things a man delights to buy *himself* for *himself*. "Smart"-as-can-be Great-coats and Suits and Cravats and Hats and Gloves and Shirts and Sticks and Jewel Sets and gifts galore from "me to myself."
You choose from *exclusive modes*, thought out and wrought out by ourselves for "smartsters," and not procurable at "emporiums."
You are *served swiftly*, without having your temper rasped and your toes trodden on by hob-nailed boors.
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At all Dealers—Gillette Safety Razors and Combination Sets, $5 to $50.
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Make the Holidays Happier Still

However full of gladness they may be ordinarily, they will be far more so if good Ale adds its share to the Yuletide cheer. A Special Pin-Cask (5 gallons) of

Bass Ale

for family use on draught at home, may be ordered from any department store, dealer or jobber.

It's the Best of the Season's Delights

Bass & Co., Importers, 90 Warren St., N.Y.

PUSHCART MEN COMPLAIN.

Business Never So Bad, They Say at Mass Meeting.

Delegates from the different unions of pushcart peddlers in Manhattan met yesterday at the University Settlement Building, Rivington and Eldridge Street, to arrange for a committee to act with the Mayor's committee. Harry Schlact presided. He said that peddlers had many trials and tribulations, but he did not believe Mayor Gaynor's administration was responsible.

Sam Unterman, representing the Orchard Street Peddlers' Union, said in his thirty-five years he never saw business in such a bad condition as now. His complaint was that the trade was overrun with newly arrived immigrants. He referred to these newly arrived people as "greenhorns," to the displeasure apparently of some of those present.

A representative of the First United Citizen Peddlers' Association declared that matters were going from bad to worse. A. Bigus had a new complaint to make. At one time, he said, he could support his family decently, but women, and even children, were invading the business.

Before the meeting adjourned Richard Neustadt, assistant head worker of the University Settlement, said they should appoint a committee which would represent matters truthfully. Some of the members of their last committee which went before the Aldermen, he said, utterly misrepresented some of the conditions.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to Speak.

It was announced at Tarrytown yesterday that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., would address the local Y. M. C. A. on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 29, on "The Young Man's Question." This will be the second time Mr. Rockefeller has addressed an audience in the neighborhood of his country home. The Religious Committee of the organization invited Mr. Rockefeller to speak.

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Victrolas $15.00 to $250.00
Full Stock of Records
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At 30th St., opp. Holland House.
Catalogue upon request.

Resinol drives away pimples

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Leaves New York 2 P. M. daily. Arrives Chicago 2 P. M. next day via Michigan Central (Fare $21.00,) or 5:30 P. M. via Nickel Plate (Fare $18.00.) Through sleepers over both routes.

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GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
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SOLD EVERYWHERE

On Friday at noon is the time when advertising copy for the Sunday Edition of The New York Times should be received.

Friday at noon.

PARISIAN EXQUISITE HERE WITH 24 TRUNKS

French Papers Call Chevalier de Fouquieres Their Ambassador of Fashion.

HE'LL TEACH US A NEW DANCE

Brings Six Boxes of Roses and a Spug Present That Nearly Causes a Tragedy on the Pier.

The Chevalier André de Fouquières, the Parisian arbiter of manly modes and manners, arrived yesterday on the French liner Provence with twenty-four trunks containing his personal wardrobe, one trunk filled with 4,000 letters of introduction from the aristocracy of France to the aristocracy of the United States, and six boxes of roses which, he said, were to be distributed by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

There was a slight delay at the pier, where the Chevalier was met by Miss Elisabeth Marbury and the Marquis de Berjerac and a French woman press agent, owing to the determination of the Customs Inspectors to inspect each piece of baggage, notwithstanding a letter from the United States Ambassador in Paris, Myron T. Herrick, requesting that the Chevalier receive every courtesy on landing to make a four weeks' stay in this country. When the trunks were all opened and the many shirts of various blends, with socks and ties to match, were exposed to the view of those standing on the pier, the press agent turned away, in order not to embarrass M. de Fouquières, she said.

The polite manners of the Frenchman evidently affected the Customs Inspectors, for one of them started to place the things back in the trunks, and this was the cause of an amusing incident. Among the gifts brought over by the Chevalier for his American friends was a shoe case for Miss Anne Morgan. It was a square wooden box with a leather case inside, and marked "Usages." M. de Fouquières had heard about the "Spugs," and hence his choice of the leather case, just large enough to hold a pair of Cinderella shoes.

One of the Customs officials picked up what he believed to be the shoe case and placed it in a trunk, which was immediately locked and strapped. Suddenly the people on the pier were startled by a thrilling series of cat wails and meouws, which sounded as if some person were trying to stop the feline's voice by strangling it.

The noise attracted the attention of Mme. Ella L. Fazende of New Orleans, whose baggage was under the same letter, "F," on the pier, and she cried out, in distress:

"Oh, where is my Celestine? Oh, where is my angora cat?"

The reply came in a wail of distress from one of the Chevalier's trunks, which was quickly opened and the poor Celestine rescued from an untimely end. The cat was in a small wooden box with a perforated top, and she appeared to be the worst-tempered feline that was ever landed on these shores.

Vive le Spug! Also la Delicatesse.

When the box containing the shoe case was opened by the Customs Inspector the French press agent exclaimed in tones of rapture, "Vive la delicatesse," and then explained to the reporters that she alluded to the delicacy of the Chevalier's taste in selecting a useful present to conform with Miss Morgan's ideas of "Le Spug."

M. de Fouquières did not dazzle the beholders on his arrival. His attire was quite unemotional, and might be described as a symphony in green, gray, mauve, and blue. He is a man of medium height, of slender build, with a black mustache, and manners so polite that his friends were delayed in getting off the pier because of his continuous sidestepping to allow rushing Americans to pass by.

The Chevalier wore a green soft hat, a gray chinchilla coat, skirted so artistically that it oscillated gently with the western zephyr as the wearer moved; blue trousers with strips of black braid at the sides, patent leather shoes, and buff spats. A turn-down collar, with mauve shirt, and a four-in-hand black tie in which there was a diamond pin in the shape of a prehistoric starfish (so the press agent described it) completed the attire of the French dandy, who was described by his friends when he sailed as "the ambassador of fashion from Paris to the United States."

M. de Fouquière described his impressions of New York as seen from the harbor in tones that moved up and down the scale with musical cadence, and which he accounted for by saying that he was a devoted student of dancing, past and present, and the tunes were always running through his head. While his English was not perfect, the Chevalier, by a picturesque force of expression, which included gestures and shrugs, managed to make himself perfectly understood. He said:

"I have always wanted to see New York, which impressed me like a mythical town when I looked at it in the distance last night from Quarantine. The tall buildings, with their lights twinkling like stars falling from the skies, gave the impression of a fantasie that one reads of in the olden chronicles of the East. It impressed me as immense," and he waved his arms energetically to express his idea of the expanse he intended to give his words.

The Chevalier's Opinion of Us.

"In my lecture which I shall give on Jan. 2 under the auspices of Miss Elisabeth Marbury," he went on, "I shall pay my tribute to New York, its wonders and its women."

Then, drawing a paper from his coat pocket and holding it in one hand and waving the other to the reporters as they stood gradually petrifying in the icy blast on the deck of the Provence, he read in part:

"New York is the financial capital of the world, because it represents financial and social progress. A man who has not seen New York is not a complete man. French students should visit the United States in order to acquire the great qualities that distinguish your Nation, namely: the spirit of enterprise and genius of organization.

"Our young ladies of France would also find here many examples that they might follow with profit to themselves and to those with whom they may come in contact later in life. In a word, in this great city one learns the self-control which develops the man of action. We are the past, you are the present and the future. We must help one another.

"The American woman has the talent of taking her place gracefully in any position or in any country. Since the early days of the Republic she has played an important part in her husband's career by her tact and adaptability in the social, political, or artistic world.

"I like the American men, too, because they are so unobtrusive in their manners and dress. I can always tell an American in Paris by his studied effort to avoid attracting attention by his costume, and at the same time to be faultlessly correct in taste."

At his first lecture, to be given at 3 P. M. on Jan. 2 at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, the Chevalier will describe the "Persian Fêtes" which he organized in Paris, and illustrate them with the aid of Gervais-Courgellemont slides of naturally colored views, of which he has 2,000 in his baggage. He left his trunks on the pier after the customs examination, to be sent up to the St. Regis, where he is staying. They were all marked in 2½-inch black and white stripes, his colors, with the Chevalier's family coat of arms.

On arriving at the hotel M. de Fouquières found an automobile waiting to convey him to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's country home on Long Island, and he also paid a short visit to Clarence Mackay before driving back to New York. He will go to Baltimore to-morrow to spend Christmas with Charles Carroll, and on his return to New York on Thursday he will become, in his own phrase, "a business man."

In addition to his lectures the Chevalier intends to introduce a new dance to New York society which he calls the "Boazilian Matchiche," and which is a combination of the eighteenth century minuet with the Highland fling. He has also composed a poem which the dancers sing as they gracefully gyrate across the ballroom floor.

GARROS COMPLETES FLIGHT.

Reaches Rome from Tunis—Makes Great Speed from Naples.

ROME, Dec. 22.—Roland C. Garros, the French aviator, to-day completed his long flight.

Garros, after a splendid flight from Tunis on Dec. 18, landed at Trapani, Sicily, a distance of about 160 miles over the Mediterranean. He left Trapani yesterday and flew to the Italian mainland. To-day he continued his flight, stopping at Naples for luncheon.

Favorable weather enabled Garros to cover the last stage of his journey at great speed. He landed at Rome fully an hour and a half before he was expected. In the landing the aeroplane was slightly damaged, but Garros was not hurt.

The Aero Club gave a banquet in the airman's honor to-night, after which Garros started for Paris by train.

PORTUGUESE CABINET QUITS.

Crisis Due to Democrats' Disagreement with Government.

LISBON, Dec. 22.—The Portuguese Premier, Dr. Leite, on his return from Oporto, will hand to the President of the republic the resignation of the Cabinet.

The crisis, which has been latent for some time, is due to the Democratic Party's disagreement with the procedure of the Government.

All parties are represented in the Cabinet, but the Conservative element predominates. The Democrats, however, have nearly half the members of Parliament. Hence there was practically a perpetual deadlock and stormy scenes were common.

Christmas Gifts for Men

"Where *He* Buys is the Place to Buy for *Him*."

FOR those who wish extreme quality here is a ***newly replenished*** stock, each and every item of which is ***superlative value***.

You'll find all the ***newest*** good things in gifts which are really useful and therefore sensible. Articles which combine the utility, the daintiness and the elegance which ***must*** unite in the ***ideal*** Christmas remembrance.

Of our many, many special offerings here are a few unusually interesting suggestions:

Handkerchiefs	in sanitary sealed boxes. 2 for 25c or 25c, 35c and 50c each; also in boxes of six, with initials, at $1.40 and $2.75. Excellent quality	25c
Silk Hosiery	in beautiful shades, $1.00, $1.50 and upwards from	50c
Cravats	The choicest collection we have ever shown. Plain colored baratheas in all really harmonious shades. 50c, $1.00, $1.50 Scarfs of fancy cut silks in handsome monotones and multicolors. 50c, $1.00, $1.50 and upwards to $3.00. A most artistic assortment at	50c
Gloves	of leather and of fur, or leather lined with fur—for every purpose. Handsome fellows. $1.00 and upwards for unlined gloves. $4.00 and $6.50 for fur lined gloves. We make a specialty of our gloves at	$1.00
Canes and Umbrellas	a unique display—every piece an appropraite gift. Some are very exceptional in price. Prices begin at	$1.00
Knitted Silk Cravats	Accordion and crochet effects in the newest colorings. Remember that the knit cravat will outwear several of any other sort—an economy in the end. Price $1.00, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 upwards from	$1.00
Shirts	beauties—in pongee, silk and the less expensive materials. Everything really desirable. Shirts for men who know art in linen. $2.00, $2.50 and upwards from	$1.50
Silk Slippers	in every alluring color and pattern. All sizes, per pair	$1.75
Useful Jewelry	in handsome cases. Sets of studs and links to match. Some with vest buttons included. In white pearl, smoked pearl and gold plate, or solid gold. $3.50, $4.00 and upwards from	$2.00
Collar Bags	Scarf Cases, Handkerchief Cases, of pebbled or grained leather in dainty colorings. Ideal for the bureau or when traveling. $2.00 to $5.00 a set, in neat boxes. Excellent values in the set at	$2.00
Reefers	or dress protectors for evening wear, or for use as neck comforters in the cooler weather. Of silk $3.50, $5.00 and $7.50. Accordion knitted silk, $6.00. Angora wool, $2.00 and	$3.00
Beautiful Bags	Hat Boxes, Club Bags, English Kit Bags, Suit Cases, at very special prices, beginning at	$5.00
Folding Umbrellas	to go in the traveling bag. Silver trimmed handles. Really worth while. Convenient, durable and stylish,	$5.00
House Coats	Lounging Robes and Smoking Jackets, in navy, gray, wine and tan, with revers and pockets trimmed with contrasting lining to show. At $5.00, $7.50 and $10.00 and more. In silk or velvet, $15.00 and upwards. Several real beauties at	$5.00
Bathrobes	of flannel, toweling, matelasse, silks and vicunas. Rich and elegant. $5.00, $7.50, $10.00 and much more as you care to pay. Some very handsome ones at	$5.00
Fur Coats	for dress, walking or motor. Most of them selected especially for handsome gift purposes. At a wide range of interesting prices. A Motor Coat Special at	$35.

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BROADWAY AT WARREN ST. — NEW YORK — 5TH AV., BET. 27TH & 28TH STS.
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ESTD 1843

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SMALL
ORIENTAL RUGS
FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-SEVENTH STREET

HOLIDAY GREETING

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BON BONS
FRENCH BONBONNIERES

THIS year's importations of Parisian Holiday novelties, made exclusively for Maillard, are shown in bewildering variety — everything satisfying to the esthetic taste.

Bonnets de Luxe for boudoir wear.

Opera bags and Hand bags unique in style and effect. Electric lamps and shades in Saxe decorated ware.

Coffrets de Sevres in every description.

Vases of Daum and Sevres in newly applied designs for various uses.

Dolls dressed in the latest Parisian fashion—exclusive variety.

Cushions and Sachet de Luxe for lingerie purposes. Satin lined baskets, large variety in the latest shades and tints.

Glove and Handkerchief boxes, rare and beautiful selection, in all shapes and colors, latest Parisian importations.

Dinner and Ice Cream favors and Mottoes — original creations.

Toys, Favors and Ornaments for the Christmas tree.

The Luncheon Restaurant—a delightful place to rest a while—Afternoon tea served three to six.

FIFTH AVENUE AT 55TH. STREET NEW YORK

Holiday Greetings

Western Union "Day Letters" and "Night Letters" are carriers of good cheer.

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Our midwinter fur stock contains a large number of fur sets, perfectly matched and ready for immediate delivery, including Moleskin, Foxes Natural and Dyed, Ermine, Broadtail, Skunk, Russian and Hudson Bay Sables and many attractive novelties.

A number of the handsomer sets have been re-marked at lowered prices for the Holiday Sale.

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PARIS MONTREAL LONDON

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Durable — Efficient — Economical

The CHASE line of motor trucks is known everywhere for completeness and diversity of usage.

For every carrying capacity up to two tons, we can show the finest line in New York City.

Our Model Line — 6 Capacities

Model M, 500 lbs. Capacity	Model K, 2000 lbs. Capacity
Model D, 1000 lbs. Capacity	Model L, 3000 lbs. Capacity
Model H, 2000 lbs. Capacity	Model J, 4000 lbs. Capacity

The very moderate price for CHASE trucks coupled with the demonstrated low cost of up-keep account for their wonderful popularity both here and elsewhere.

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If one should ask one's friends which they would rather have, a past, a present or a future, they would undoubtedly choose a present. Why not select it here?

Cross English Sewing Stand

English Willow Stand, with Colored Morocco Cover and Satin Lining to Match. Supplied with 4 Spools in Rack and Velvet Pincushion, Scissors, Tape Measure, Thimble, 4 Packages Assorted Needles, Hem Presser, Bodkins, Piercer Stand is 21 Inches High x14½ Longx10½ Wide. Complete..... $20.50
SEWING BASKETS, From..... $6.75

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World's Greatest Leather Stores
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Agencies Throughout the World

Santa! he knows!

The things he takes from our stores to men and boys are the real things.

Suits and overcoats, really smart and truly substantial.

Fur coats, called by their real name.

Knitted waistcoats, really imported.

Sporting Goods, meant for real hard play.

The sort of Christmas presents that last.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

SUFFRAGIST PILGRIMS MEET VINCENT ASTOR

Not Interested, He Tells Them, When They Offer Votes for Women Literature.

MISS HUNTINGTON FRIENDLY

Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt in the Auto Party Shakes Hands—The 'Army' Footsore, but Flees Before a Cow.

Special to The New York Times.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., Dec. 22.—When Gen. Rosalie Jones led her tired pair of suffragettes down the hill to this village this afternoon she found most of the inhabitants gathered at the cross roads to welcome the pilgrims. The march of sixteen miles from Poughkeepsie had been made in ideal weather, in spite of which Gen. Jones was painfully limping. Col. Craft was inclined to totter, and Surgeon General Dock was walking well bent forward, evidences of a fatigue beyond words to express.

The march of the army was covered to-day for the first time with a social veneer, for the delegation that escorted the pilgrims was composed of Mrs. Alfred Coursen, Mrs. C. J. Hill, and Pelton Cannon, who wears a black mustache, and a black broadcloth coat with a Persian lamb collar.

It was the coming of Mr. Cannon that nearly deprived the army of its newly recruited private, Miss Gladys Coursen, who is to represent the Poughkeepsie women in the march to Albany Mr. Cannon does not approve of Miss Coursen's march. A council of war was held on the road, and Miss Coursen decided not to return with Mr. Cannon to her social engagements. Mr. Cannon walked two miles and gave up the task.

A further air of social life was given by the appearance of Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Vincent Astor, and Miss Madeline Huntington at Hyde Park to see the marchers go past. Mr. Astor was at the wheel of his automobile with Miss Huntington beside him. Mrs. Vanderbilt met the pilgrims at the roadside and shook hands.

"Well," said Miss Huntington, when offered suffragette literature by Col. Ida Craft, "I am interested in the movement, but I don't know much about it."

Mr. Astor Not Interested.

"Will you take a circular?" asked Col. Craft.

"Yes," she said, reaching out her hand. Mr. Astor said he was not interested. Mrs. Vanderbilt walked away from the automobile while the conversation was in progress. The Astor party remained watching the pilgrims, who had halted in front of the Eagle Hose Company. Another arrival to lend dignity to the march was "Suspender Jack" McGee. He was waiting when the army reached the Rhinebeck Hotel, and last night he spoke for the cause in the Episcopal Church.

The weather was ideal when Gen. Jones led her army away from the Nelson house in Poughkeepsie. The General's feet were troubling her again, but she walked along without complaint. She was cheered, however, by a letter from Little Rock, in which the State Central Committee of the Progressive Party of Arkansas sent congratulations and best wishes to the marchers.

The marchers halted opposite the Hudson Asylum and State Hospital, and Gen. Jones noticed a rather well-dressed man leaning over the stone wall. He looked at the marchers with a vacant stare. "Votes for women!" sang out Col. Craft. "Do you believe in the right of women to vote?" she asked. The man stared. Not discouraged, the General continued the attack for five minutes. Suddenly the face of the listener brightened up. He put both hands upon the stone wall and, leaning over, asked:

"Say, can you wiggle your ears?"

Little Gen. Jones was startled and her army fell back with such suddenness that Private Coursen almost fell into a ditch.

Gen. Jones, recovering, remembered how to deal with just such cases. Very proudly she drew herself erect.

"Sir," said she, "I am Queen Elizabeth." Then she trotted down the road. "Hey, your Majesty," called the man, now much interested, "come on in. We have three Queens inside already."

Relief for Tired Feet.

Each side of the road is lined by great estates. As the marchers passed St. Andrews Seminary the voices of the student priests drifted across the road, chanting the mass, loud and clear.

A halt was made at the Lodge House on the estate of Archibald Rogers. This house, a two-story one, with a veranda around it, is 200 years old. It is built of rough limestone. Here 7-year-old Lester Crispell gave the hikers a drink of clear sweet water out of a moss-covered bucket. There was a halt here of fifteen minutes while the tired pilgrims poured water on their tired feet. The war correspondents fell to the rear.

The army was routed by a cow near the top of Tallow Hill. The cow appeared suddenly around a bend. She was a disagreeable-looking cow. The General hardly concealed a feeling of panic.

"I never did like cows," she confided to Col. Craft, so the valiant Colonel volunteered to shoo the cow. She advanced. The cow would not shoo and seemed to regard the advance with scorn. So in the end the army fled. Gen. Jones and Col. Craft hid behind a tree and Surgeon General Dock crouched while the cow majestically passed on at the rate of two miles an hour. Then the army reformed. It passed a milestone eighty-seven miles from New York at 11:30, and the limping General said, "My, how the miles are floating past." There came no response. It was at Hyde Park that the pilgrims encountered Vincent Astor and Mrs. Vanderbilt. The whole village turned out. Mayor Francis J. Cleary and Assistant Fire Chief De Grapper welcomed them. The General made a speech.

A pretty incident of the march was the appearance of Elizabeth Shears, 9 years old, and her 6-year-old sister Esther, dressed in white, and wearing large white bows in their hair. They presented the pilgrims with holly and said that "Mamma sent us."

A wayside church let out as the hikers passed. One of the worshippers was a very old woman wearing a very old-fashioned bonnet. "Votes for Women!" shouted Surgeon Dock. "Why don't you respect the Sabbath?" asked the old lady. "What do you mean by marching on this day?"

"The Lord walked and talked and picked ears of corn on the Sabbath," replied Dr. Dock.

"You're all trash—white trash," said the indignant woman.

Luncheon was taken at the home of Mrs. Lewis Thompson, near Staatsburg. The caretaker opened the house and the pilgrims brought their food. Below the Thompson house William Wenzel and his son Byron raised the flag in front of their house as the pilgrims passed "We wish you luck," they shouted.

Arriving at Staatsburg, a crowd was awaiting. The village store was decorated. General Jones made a speech in which she said that if physical force were necessary to government, as those who ask whether women could go to war seem to think, then we should elect Jack Johnson President. She was cheered.

The pilgrims are stopping to-night in the Rhinebeck House, said to be the oldest hotel in the country. It was built in 1709. Here George Washington and many other celebrities were entertained. The army will push on to Red Hook to-morrow.

SHONBERGS INCORPORATE.

Family Uniting in a Mutual Aid Society with Social Diversions.

Back in the early part of the nineteenth century in the Province of Warsaw, Russia, one Isaac Shonberg was born and his sons and daughters numbered twenty-three. The Shonbergs are now so numerous, what with brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts, children and grandchildren, that they foregathered yesterday at 904 Trinity Avenue, the Bronx, the home of Abraham Shonberg, son of Isaac, and there formed themselves into an association to be known as The Isaac Shonberg Mutual Aid Society. Abraham Shonberg was elected President and it was confidently believed that there would soon be 100 members.

The avowed intention of the Shonberg syndicate is to promote family feeling, and to that end the first family reunion will be held on Christmas Day. It was also resolved that the marriage of any Shonberg should be the signal for the presentation of a substantial joint gift and attendance in a body at the ceremony.

The dues will be five cents a week for unmarried Shonbergs and twice that for Shonberg couples. Chess is a family passion, and there will be Shonberg tournaments. The family realization of the impracticality of many college educations is apparent in the further proviso that, while there will be mutual assistance in providing college life for the younger Shonbergs, there will be further co-operative effort to get some work for the graduated Shonbergs to do.

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When you employ us, and have settled on the design, materials, construction and cost of your new building, you can make daily inspection of the operation—or—go to Europe. Watched or not, we have only one way of carrying out a contract.

Our book, "The Hoggson Single Contract Method of Building," on request.

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7 EAST 44th ST., NEW YORK CITY
BOSTON NEW HAVEN CHICAGO

All Hackett-Carhart Stores Open To-Night Until Nine

Second Day Before Christmas

At the Hackett-Carhart Stores

Backed by a half-century-old reputation for integrity, Hackett-Carhart prices today—before Christmas—represent greater values than you will find in other stores long after New Year's Day has passed.

The reason, oft-repeated, lies in the recent Hackett-Carhart receivership—and the settlement with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar. Precisely your average saving at the Hackett-Carhart stores today.

And, remember, the stocks are newer, the styles more advanced—the assortments wider, and more attractive—than you will find at any other New York stores.

Judge the values for yourself:

$15, $18, $20 and $22.50 Suits and Overcoats.. $10

$22.50, $25, $28, $30 and $32.50 Suits and Overcoats..... $17

$18, $20, $22.50, $25 and $28 Suits and Overcoats..... $13.50

$32.50, $35, $40 and $42.50 Suits and Overcoats..... $24

Two Added Extra Specials:

1,500 Hackett-Carhart Overcoats—English Finished Velour Fabrics, $20, $22.50 & $25 Values $12.50

1,000 Silk Lined Dress & Business Overcoats and Suits Made From Custom Fabrics, $35, $40 & $45 Values $20

Furnishing Reductions

The following accessories to the well-dressed man's wardrobe were selected by Hackett-Carhart experts—men who are authorities in style, quality and correctness.

Their selections were made from the latest, choicest products of the leading makers throughout the United States. As a result, no finer assortments of furnishings were ever before shown. And the values are the greatest New York has ever known.

Knitted and Silk Neckwear
50c and 75c Silk Neckwear.....25c
65c Knitted Neckwear (3 for $1).....35c
$1 Silk Neckwear; exclusive new styles..45c
$1 Knitted Neckwear, Pure Silk in exclusive advanced style weaves.....45c
$1.50 and $2 Knitted Neckwear, English hand-framed.....85c
$2, $2.50 and $3 Neckwear of Imported Silks. Nearly all from Charvet, Paris.....85c
$2 and $2.50 Knitted Neckwear; exclusive new styles.....$1.35

Pleated and Plain Bosom Shirts of Madras, Percale and Silk
$1.50 Shirts of Hackett-Carhart and famous makes.....85c
$2 Custom Quality Shirts of Silk & Linen; Exclusive Styles of Russian Cords.....$1.15
$2 Shirts of famous makes and exclusive styles.....$1.15
$2 and $2.50 Hackett-Carhart Custom Tailored Shirts.....$1.35
$5 All Silk Shirts; exclusive patterns..$3.15
$6 Pure All Silk Shirts; exclusive styles.....$3.65

Gloves
Famous English and American Gloves.
$1.50 and $2 Russian Kassan Gloves..$1.15
$2 English-Make Walking Gloves....$1.15
$2 Arabian Mocha Gloves.....$1.15
$2.50 Arabian Mocha Gloves.....$1.65
$2 HOLIDAY SETS—Consisting of three pairs of Onyx Silk Hose and a Silk Poplin Tie to Match. In a holiday box.....$1
50c Esco and Onyx Silk Hose.....25c

Handkerchief Special
6 Irish Linen Initial Handkerchiefs; regularly $2.50.....$1.38
6 Irish Linen Initial Handkerchiefs; regularly $3.50.....$2.75

Full Dress Reefers—Special
$4 All Silk Tubular Reversible Reefers; accordion effect; 6 shades.....$2

Umbrellas
$3.50 All Silk Serge Umbrellas; natural handles.....$1.75
$5 English Spitalfields Silk Umbrellas, $2.75

Sweaters and Angora Coats
Strictly all wool and worsted. Excellent weaving and best tailoring.
$3.50 Oxford Gray Worsted Sweater Coats.....$2.25
$4 Oxford Gray Worsted Sweater Coats.....$2.75
$5 Oxford Gray Worsted Sweater Coats.....$3.25
$7.50 Heather Mixture Worsted Sweater Coats.....$4.75
$10 Angora Coats; stripes and heather mixtures.....$5.75

Smoking Jackets
High qualities of plaid back Velour. In Oxford Grays, Browns and Navy. In Tuxedo models.
$6 Smoking Jackets.....$3.95
$7.50 Smoking Jackets.....$4.75
$10 Smoking Jackets.....$5.75

Fancy Waistcoats
Custom Tailored Waistcoats, Correct Models in Flannels, Velours, Worsteds and Silk Mixture Vesting.
$2.50 to $3.50 Waistcoats.....$1.35
$3.50 to $6.00 Waistcoats.....$1.85

Underwear
Standard makes, including American Hosiery Co. and Reis makes. In all weights and fabrics—Cotton, Wool and Worsted.
$1.50 Underwear; medium and full weight.....85c
$2 and $2.50 Underwear; medium and full weight.....$1.15

Everwear Guaranteed Hosiery
At one-half price. Sold with the distinct understanding that all exchanges must be made with the factory in Milwaukee.
6 Pairs $1.50 Men's Hose.....75c
6 Pairs $2 Men's & Women's Hose.... $1

Bathrobes
$3 Kenyon Bathrobes. Made of imported German blanketing. Of Matlesse and Jacquard designs....$1.95
$5 Kenyon Bathrobes. Special designs in imported German blanketing...$2.75

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail

265 Broadway, Near Chambers St., Opposite City Hall.
841 Broadway, at 13th St., Near Union Sq.
119 West 42d St., Near Broadway, Open Evenings.
154 East 125th St., Near 3d Ave. Open Evenings.

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

THE HIGHEST TYPE OF WHISKEY EXCELLENCE, PURITY AND FLAVOR, THE CONNOISSEUR'S FIRST CHOICE

FRANK SKUA A. E. GLUECK HARRY SAMUELS
Distributors 21 William St. New York, N.Y.

XMAS GIFTS FOR ALL AT Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Macy's has the identical fine and unusual pieces on which exclusive specialty stores lay great emphasis, and use as a justification for exorbitant prices.

Macy's as a result of 55 years of catering to New York tastes, has right now more merchandise suitable for gifts (useful gifts we mean, not knic-knacs or trash) than any other store in New York.

Books—A Question Asked.
Why is it that other stores—claiming to match Macy's prices—sell books for 10% more than Macy's charge? for instance, new novels are $1.25 elsewhere, and $1.12 at Macy's.

Books—A Question Answered.
Because other stores have an agreement with the Book Trust to force the public to pay the prices which they dictate. Macy's, and Macy's alone, sells popular fiction 10% below the Trust-fixed prices; and in doing so realize their regular modest percentage of profit.

But Do Not Use Books to Gauge the Difference
between Macy's prices and prices elsewhere. If you want to see the Regular Macy Saving in its true proportions, take merchandise which Macy's has no difficulty in obtaining. This time of the year, for instance, Winter clothes of all sorts on which the Macy Saving averages 15%; and Xmas gifts throughout the Store on which the Macy Saving varies from 25% to 33⅓%. (It is not unusual to save ½ by buying unique imported novelties at Macy's.)

The Regular Macy Saving of from 10% to 40% may not mean much to you, but think what it may mean to others. Take a simple case. You buy a new novel as a Xmas gift. At any store in the city but Macy's it will cost you $1.25. At Macy's it will cost you $1.12. With that 13c that you save by buying at Macy's you can get any one of a hundred different toys on the Sixth Floor. You can, at no cost to yourself, make some youngster happy on Xmas day.

Multiply what occurs on one purchase by the total number of your Xmas purchases and you will see that you can save by doing your Xmas shopping at Macy's enough to make a whole family happy on Xmas day. And all at no cost to you.

If you are in doubt about what to give, the following notes may help you:

Macy's Toy Store is worthy of a visit, not so much because it is biggest—sixty-odd thousand square feet devoted to Toys—but because of the completeness and attractiveness of the stocks. Macy's Toy stocks are especially noteworthy when contrasted with shopworn and bedraggled Toy stocks elsewhere. If you have not seen Macy's Toyland, you have not seen Santa Claus' Home and Workshop. Sixth Floor.

Macy's Jewelry Department includes a larger assortment than ever before of pure-white-and-perfect diamonds, mounted in every conceivable form and unmounted as well. Diamond mounted jewelry, priced $100 and over, will be sold from now until Xmas at 10% less than Macy's former lowest-in-the-city prices.

Included are magnificent Solitaire Rings, Jeweled Handbags of solid 14-K. gold, and the most extensive assortment of fine Diamond Mounted Bracelet Watches in the city. All priced $100.00 or over reduced 10% from now until Xmas.

Macy's has the largest, the most complete and the best Housefurnishing Department in New York City. If you are looking for a useful gift, you cannot look to better advantage than to Macy's Housefurnishing Department. Macy's sells no second qualities, where health is concerned. Most other stores do, in an attempt to match Macy's low prices. Basement, 35th St. Side.

Macy's has the Largest Assortment of Fine Service Plates to be found in any store in New York. Leading English, German, French and American factories, are all represented. As we have said and proved for over half a century, you save most by buying the very finest goods at Macy's. Basement, 34th St.

"Straus" Cut Glass, the lustrous kind, is pre-eminent. It is the glass that has made Cut Glass famous. It is not to be compared with inferior, lusterless imitations with which the city is flooded at this time of the year.

Blanks, from which "Straus" Cut Glass is made, are clear blue-white like a fine diamond. The cutting is geometrically correct in each case, to give the maximum luster. The edges of "Straus" Cut Glass are sharp, as they never can be on the imitations, which are in most cases only pressed glass with the edges cut over.

"Straus" Cut Glass is pre-eminent, not because of any secret process of making it, but for the very simple reason that it is the best quality glass, cut in the best possible manner. Main Floor and Basement.

Macy's Art Department includes canvases by many of the most noted artists of Europe and America.

Notable is "A Rainy Day," by Abbe Von Hollebeke of Berlin.

The famous Belgian painter, J. Bahieu, is represented by ten charming examples. Most of them are pictures of sheep.

M. E. Debat-Posnan of Paris (who exhibits in the Paris Salon) is represented by two "Pastoral" scenes.

J. G. Brown, the well-known American painter of "street urchins," contributes three canvases. Prof. Andreotti (of Florence) is represented by three charming figure studies in vivacious colorings. Third Floor, 34th St.

Macy's Assortment of Original water colors, drawings, paintings and sketches includes many of the best illustrations that have appeared in Leslie's Weekly and Judge during the last year. Many of the originals of the Xmas number of Leslie's Weekly and Judge which have just appeared are especially suitable for Xmas gifts. Third Floor, 34th St.

Macy's has the Largest Imported Perfumery Section in New York. The products of all the leading French, German and Italian manufacturers—in most cases the manufacturer's entire line—are massed for your convenience in one section at Macy's. Main Floor, Rear.

A few of Macy's best values are advertised. Many more are not advertised. What you want may not be in the papers, but it is surely in the store.

You can get whatever you want at Macy's. You can get it promptly; you can get it conveniently. There is no possible justification for paying more elsewhere.

R. H. Macy & Co.

HERALD SQUARE BROADWAY 34th STREET to 35th STREET NEW YORK

The Behning PLAYER PIANO
"With the tone you can't forget"
OUR SENSITIVE PEDAL TOUCH intuitively enables you to produce that same infinite variety of expression just as the finished artist transmits his musical feelings to the instrument through his fingers. You can express your musical impulses with the aid of the Behning responsive pedal control.
Style 19 at $750 Style 24 at $800
Style 28 at $850 Style 32 at $900
Convenient Terms. Send for Booklet.
425 FIFTH AVENUE
Entrance 38th St., N. Y.

CRIPPLED PASTOR PREACHES.

Dr. McClements, Who Lost Both Legs and an Arm, Returns to the Pulpit.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 22.—The Rev. Dr. S. Ross McClements returned to the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church to-day for the first time since the railway accident at Allenhurst last Summer, when he lost both legs and his left arm. He preached a Christmas sermon, sitting, to a congregation which filled the church.

The Rev. Dr. Aaron E. Ballard, President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, who will celebrate his ninety-third birthday on Christmas Day, made the opening prayer. The Rev. Dr. M. C. McDuffie, a Baptist clergyman, pronounced the benediction.

CHRISTMAS TREES 10 AND 15 CENTS EACH

Talk About High Prices Has Flooded the Market, Dealer Declares.

CARLOADS HAVE ARRIVED

And May Be Had for Cost of Transportation—May Be Used for Decorations.

Choice Christmas trees, straight from top to bottom and ranging from four to ten feet in height, can be bought at retail for 10 and 15 cents, and before the Yuletide bells begin to ring, it is predicted, they can be bought so cheaply that even the poorest family will have a chance to get a cedar for the price of a loaf of bread.

This unexpected drop in the price of Christmas trees is not due to the good work of philanthropists. It is due, purely and simply, as was explained to a reporter, by an overstock of trees on the New York market. The high prices asked by merchants within the past ten days, it was said, are responsible for an oversupply never paralleled in the city.

In upper Manhattan, where hundreds of thousands of Christmas trees are on sale annually to supply apartment house dwellers, select trees may be had from now until Wednesday for a mere song. On Amsterdam Avenue particularly the sidewalks are littered with unpurchased trees, which merchants are glad to get rid of for the cost of transportation.

"There was so much talk early in the season about an embargo of cedar and spruce trees," said a merchant on Amsterdam Avenue, near 145th Street, to a reporter yesterday, "that people began to figure that they would have to dispense with their usual trees this year because of the high prices. Trees have been coming in by the carload, however, from the Catskills, from the Orange Mountains in New Jersey, and from Eastern Long Island, and now we must sell them for anything we can get, or else have them left on our hands."

While a reporter looked on a man asked for a tree. He held out 20 cents and said that it was all the money he had. He bargained for a ten-foot tree, agreeing to pay 15 cents. When he held it up, however, he noticed that the tree had no stand.

"That will cost you 15 cents more," said the merchant.

Then the man left without the tree.

"We've got to make our own stands, of course," continued the merchant, "are we can't give them away, for they will be just as good next Christmas. We can't deliver the trees at that price, either. Many persons who paid $1 or more for their trees a week ago are now buying additional trees to cut up for decoration purposes. I can get 10 cents, you know, for a few sprigs of holly—enough to drape the chandelier with—but one of the trees for 10 or 15 cents will decorate the whole house."

SPECIAL TRAINS OF TURKEYS.

Eastern Tennessee Furnishes Largest Part of New York's Supply.

Within the past week approximately 100,000 turkeys for Christmas have been received in local markets from East Tennessee. The last big holiday shipment to reach here consisted of 80,000 birds, which were rushed through from Morristown, Tenn., by special train, arriving Saturday. A second trainload, which will bring the total up to 150,000 turkeys, is due this morning, and the aggregate represents probably the largest shipment on record from one section for New York.

This has been a good season for Southern turkey fanciers, and since the Thanksgiving shipments from East Tennessee were nearly as important as the Christmas consignment, the Fall and Winter supply from that territory represents roughly half a million dollars.

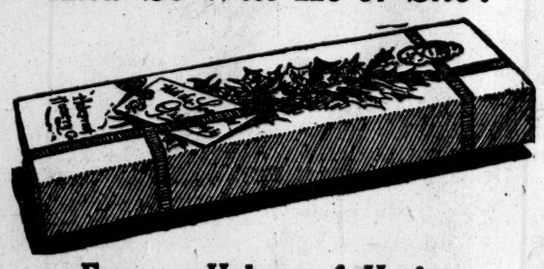
East Tennessee, Northern and Southwestern Virginia, and Western North Carolina and Kentucky furnish most of the Southern birds for the local market. Morristown is the assembling point for New York shipments, and the turkey trains are made up there. Forty-five hours is a fair run for one of these specials across the mountains of North Carolina and northward via the Southern Railway to Washington, and thence to the Jersey yards by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

There are no single turkey farms of any importance in East Tennessee. The shipments are made up from numbers of small "drives." Turkey raising lies particularly in the province of the farmers' wives, and the proceeds from the sale of their small flocks is really "Christmas money" to these women of the Tennessee mountain country.

THEODORE B. STARR, INC.
Established 1862
PEARL NECKLACES
The matching of pearls is a rare art, if the infrequency with which one sees a really fine Pearl Necklace may be taken as an indication. Seldom have we been able to assemble a perfect strand of rare color and lustre without examining and comparing thousands of specimens here and abroad.
We now invite inspection of a large number of Pearl Necklaces of exceptional beauty.
Prices never higher than prevail elsewhere for equal quality
5TH AVENUE AND 47TH STREET
NEW YORK

The Coward Shoe
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
Imitated but not Duplicated
¶ Meanness is ever ready to take from merit. Copyists cannot cope with Coward Quality. Yet they attempt to make capital out of the name, offering an inferior imitation for a superior shoe.
¶ Imitation is a confession of Cowardice that will meet with no mercy. The law will take its course with any dealer who sells footwear as a "Coward" make or model.
THE PUBLIC—is informed that the Coward Shoe is sold only from our one place of business, at 264-274 Greenwich St. (near Warren St.,) New York City.
NO AGENTS
JAMES S. COWARD, 264-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(NEAR WARREN STREET)
Mail Orders Filled SOLD NOWHERE ELSE Send for Catalogue

B. Altman & Co.
WILL HOLD THIS DAY (MONDAY) THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL SALES:
Women's House Gowns, Mackintoshes, Evening Slippers, Muff or Envelope Purses, Men's and Women's Silk Hosiery, Men's and Women's Silk Umbrellas, Fancy Toilet Articles and Men's Furnishings.
TO FACILITATE HOLIDAY SHOPPING, PATRONS OF THE STORE WILL, IF DESIRED, BE PROVIDED WITH SPECIAL SALESPEOPLE, WHO WILL ACCOMPANY THEM TO THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

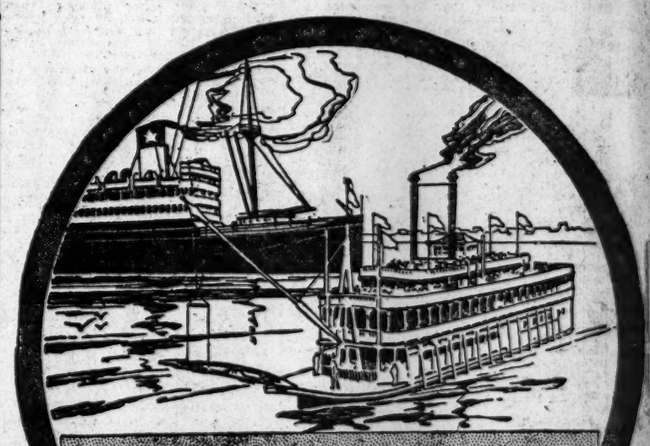
A Million People Like It—And So Will He or She!

Famous Holeproof Hosiery In a Handsome Christmas Box
For Men, Women and Children
The Ideal Christmas Gift for everybody—they mean comfort and freedom from holes and hosiery expense for six months, from Christmas until next Fourth of July. What more useful or welcome gift for any man, woman or child to receive?
6 pairs are guaranteed to wear 6 months Or New Hose Free
For Men, 6 pairs, $1.50; Mercerized, $2; Silk Lustre, $3
Men's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for three months, $2
Six pairs for Women and Children, $2; Silk Lisle for Women, $3
Women's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for 3 months, $3
We are New York Agents. Mail and Phone Orders Promptly Filled.
Brill Brothers
BROADWAY, at 49th St. 279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125th STREET, at 3d Av.
UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.

PECK & PECK
FIFTH AVENUE
For Presents—
All Qualities of Stockings; Sox with Scarfs to Match.
230 Fifth Ave. At 27 St. 481 Fifth Ave. At 41 St. 588 Fifth Ave. At 48 St.

Stop at GIMBELS This Morning
And Get All Your Gift-Problems Settled
Fullest stocks—broadest assortments—quickest service.
The MILE OF SHOW CASES on the Main Floor is an inspiration to those who "just can't find the right thing to send."
Then you always get the most or pay the least when you buy it at GIMBELS—
The Store of a Million Gifts
Everything bought, right up to the Minute on Tuesday Evening, will be delivered Tuesday Night or Wednesday Morning, if within our City or Suburban Delivery routes. There will be no Delivery Disappointments from GIMBELS.
GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

Special Notice:
Emma McChesney catches up with Christmas in a story with the Edna Ferber punch at its best in the January American Magazine, in its new and exactly right size.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
WILL HOLD, TODAY AND TOMORROW—
Extraordinary Sales
including many fashionable articles of wear especially suitable for Christmas Gifts—
At Decisive Price-reductions
Beautiful Fur Sets
Plain and Draped Fur Coats
Fur-trimmed Evening Wraps
Gowns and Dresses
Plain and Fur-trimmed Suits
Motor and Sport Coats
Blouses and Millinery
Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Streets


The Liner and the Steamboat
Meet at New Orleans. The liner is like New York—modern, splendid, sumptuous; the steamboat like New Orleans—quaint, picturesque, fascinating.
Southern Pacific Steamships
Magnificent 10,600 ton liners, give you five days of bracing, balmy air on the trip between
New York and New Orleans
Among the most congenial people you ever met. New Orleans will be a revelation—so different from any other American city, half-French, half-Spanish and yet wholly American.
ONE WAY $40 ROUND TRIP $70 BERTH AND MEALS ON SHIP INCLUDED
Sailings Wednesdays and Saturdays
For Literature, Rates, Information, Tickets and Reservations, Address, Phone or Call
366 Broadway Cor. Franklin St. 1188 Broadway Cor. 27th St. 1 Broadway at Bowling Green
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CALIFORNIA Nine Months' Excursion Tickets Now on Sale.
Spend the Winter months in California. Have your ticket routed, returning via
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
"Through the Canadian Rockies"
Many combinations of routes; liberal stop-overs.
For full information and descriptive literature apply to
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Offices at
458 & 1 Broadway and 281 Fifth Avenue

BOXING WEIGHTS BY THE COMMISSION

State Body Adds Two New Classes to Long-Established List.

A readjustment of the weight scale for boxing classes, in which the long-accepted figures of five classes are changed and two new classes added, features the first composite set of rules for boxing in the State of New York, which have just been made public by the State Athletic Commission. As this body has official charge over the conduct of the sport in this State and its rules are being copied in several other States, it is not unlikely that the new list will in time supplant the figures which have stood for so long. Several other changes of a rather important nature have also been made by the commission.

Instead of the six classes, which alone have prevailed in boxing circles for years, the commission comes out with the standard weight for eight classes. The new divisions are designated as the paperweight for boxers of 105 pounds or less and the commission weight, which takes in boxers who range above the middleweight figure but are rather small for the big heavyweights. These boxers have long been classed as light heavyweights, but such a division never had any official standing in boxing circles.

Of the six classes which have long been recognized as standard, the commission makes five changes in poundage. One pound has been taken off the figure which has stood as the bantamweight limit, and that mark is now placed at 115 pounds. The featherweight figure has been raised from 122 to 125 pounds, the lightweight mark from 133 to 135 pounds, and the welterweight mark from 142 to 145 pounds. The old middleweight figure—158 pounds—is left untouched, but the heavyweight class is now rated as above 175 pounds instead of above 158 pounds, as in the past.

The new set of rules is divided into three parts. The first section covers the preliminary provisions and duties imposed upon clubs, and is made up, for the most part, of a few general rules on which the Frawley law was framed, with the addition of such requirements as the commission decided upon as necessary in its early meetings previous to the date on which the law went into effect. These were given out in brief form when the law went into effect. They refer principally to the licensing of clubs, the financial arrangement under which the State receives its tax, and the appointment of Inspectors, whose duty it is to see that all the commission's rules are enforced.

The second section relates to the ring, weights, and the rules governing boxing itself. This section is in the nature of a revision of the old Marquis of Queensberry code, in which many of the later features are kept intact and many additions made. The additions have been made at various times by the commission, for the purpose of wiping out abuses or to raise the sport to a higher standard than it previously had. Rules against hitting on the breakaway and against the kidney punch are the most important provisions affecting the sport itself.

The third section of the new code embodies the penalties for infraction of the rules. Infractions by clubs may result in the forfeiture of the license, and when a contestant, referee, or other official breaks any of these rules he may be suspended for a period not less than one month and not exceeding six months. The license of a referee may also be revoked. In all cases affecting the violation of rules the commision is allowed to use discretion in meting out the penalty.

Following are the rules of Section 2, governing boxing as a sport, all of which go into effect to-morrow:

The boxing ring shall not be less than 16 feet nor more than 24 feet square. The floor of the ring shall extend beyond the lower rope for a distance of not less than three feet. Posts must be properly padded, and the ring floor padded with felt or other soft material not less than one inch in thickness, under a proper covering.

The scale of weights shall be: Paperweight, 105 pounds; bantamweight, 115 pounds; featherweight, 125 pounds; lightweight, 135 pounds; welterweight, 145 pounds, middleweight, 158 pounds; commission, 175 pounds; heavy, all over 175 pounds. Weighing in to be done at ringside.

The referee shall be appointed by the commission, and shall receive from the commission a card authorizing him to act as such referee, and no club shall employ or permit any one to act as referee, excepting those holding such card of authorization from the commission.

The referee shall have general supervision and control over the match or exhibition, and shall take his position within the ring.

No decision shall be rendered by the referee. A decision may be given in amateur tournaments pursuant to the authority and jurisdiction of the Amateur Athletic Union.

The referee shall, before starting the match or exhibition, ascertain from each contestant the name of his chief second, and shall hold said chief second responsible for the conduct of the other seconds during the progress of the contest, and shall, prior to the contest, instruct the contestants concerning the commission rules.

Contestants must box in proper athletic costume.

Contestants may learn the name of the official referee of the club before whom they are to compete, by application to the Secretary of the commission. If said contestants are not satisfied with the official referee they must notify the Secretary of the commission in writing, forty-eight hours prior to the match or exhibition, and in case of failure to do so, they must submit to the jurisdiction of the club referee.

All matches or exhibitions in which more than two principals appear in the ring at the same time, commonly called a "battle royal" exhibition, are forbidden.

No two same men shall box or spar more than ten rounds in the same ring on the same day.

There shall be no coaching by the seconds or any other person, and the seconds must remain seated during the contest, and must not rise from their seats until the bell announces the termination of the round.

Contestants in all exhibitions shall weigh in before entering ring, in the presence of the Inspector and club representative, regardless of private agreements concerning match.

Chief or main match or exhibition shall commence not later than 10 P. M. The club must select from the various contests, the chief or main match or exhibition.

The kidney punch or blow shall be forbidden in all contests.

Contestants shall break clean, and must not strike a blow while breaking from clinches. Contestants must not hold and hit. Butting with head or shoulder, wrestling or clinching, or illegal use of elbows shall not be allowed. There shall be no unsportsmanlike conduct on the part of the contestants. This shall include the use of abusive or insulting language.

The referee must stop the contest when either contestant shows marked superiority, or is apparently outclassed. If contestant fails through weakness or is knocked down, he must get up unassisted, ten seconds being allowed him to do so, the other man in the meantime must return to his corner.

Each glove shall weigh at least five ounces, and shall be new. No gloves shall be used except those handed to the contestants by the referee. The gloves must not be twisted or in any way manipulated. In case a glove shall break or come off during the contest, the referee shall order time taken out while a new glove is being adjusted.

Only soft cotton or linen bandages shall be used, and all bandages shall be subject to the approval of the referee. Hard bandages, or substances of any kind, being prohibited.

The length of the match or exhibition shall be ten rounds. Each round shall be limited to a three-minute period. There shall be one minute intermission between each round.

No person under eighteen years of age shall be permitted to participate in any contest or exhibition.

Each contestant must be examined prior to entering the ring by a physician who has been licensed to practice in the State of New York for not less than five years. The physician shall certify in writing, over his signature, as to contestants' physical condition to engage in such contest. And said physician shall be in attendance during contest, prepared to deal with any emergency which may arise. Said physician shall file said report of examination with the commission within a period of twenty-four hours after the contest. Blank forms of physicians' reports may be had at the commission's office, and all questions must be answered in full.

If a main match or exhibition is stopped by the referee, or by a member of the State Athletic Commission, or the Secretary of the commission, for an infraction of the rules of the Commission or for a violation of the provisions of Chapter 779 of the laws of 1911, the club shall hold all box office receipts of said match or exhibition for a period of forty-eight hours, pending the decision of the commission.

No boxer shall be permitted to contest against an opponent ten pounds heavier than himself in the lightweight class, for under said class.

Any questions arising not provided for in these rules the referee shall have power to decide such question or interpretation of rules.

No officer or stockholder of any club, corporation or association shall officiate in any capacity at any boxing or sparring match or exhibition or interfere in any way with the contestants.

If any case occurs which is not or which is alleged not to be provided for by these rules, it shall be determined by the members of the New York State Athletic Commission in such manner as they think just and conformable to the usages and the best interests of boxing.

LITTLEWOOD'S GREAT RECORD

British Pedestrian's Death Recalls Remarkable Feats in the Garden.

The death of George Littlewood of Sheffield, England, removes from the professional athletic world one of the most conspicuous figures of two decades ago. Littlewood recently died in his native country of consumption, and during his professional career established the record for a six-day go-as-you-please race. Littlewood came to this country when long distance walking matches were a recognized institution, and the six-day events held at Madison Square Garden attracted crowds similar to those of the cycling grinds.

Edward Payson Weston, Dan O'Leary and other pedestrians of lesser note had attracted attention by their performances, and the announcement of a six-day race at the Garden attracted the best professional walkers of America and England. Prominent among the entries was Littlewood, who held the world's walking records for 200, 300 and 400 miles, the times being 40 hours 46 minutes 30 seconds, 66 hours 30 minutes and 96 hours 51 minutes and 3 seconds made in England.

Two of Littlewood's greatest feats were the winning of six days' go-as-you-please races at Madison Square Garden in May and December of 1888, with 611 miles for the first contest and 623 miles 1,320 yards for the second. A bilious attack threatened to put Littlewood out of the second race, but the Britisher pluckily stuck to his task and eventually created the record which stands to his credit to-day.

Littlewood could hold his own over a comparatively short distance with almost any professional walker in the world, and for ten or twenty miles his stamina was remarkable. His reputation, however, was established in competitions of 200 miles and more, at which distances he was invincible.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Clan McKenzies and Yonkers Tie In State League Game—Other Matches.

The Clan McKenzie F. C. held the Yonkers Association football team to a tie of one goal each in the first section championship game of the New York State League series at Marquette Oval yesterday. From the moment that Referee C. Creighton blew his whistle the play was fast. First the ball would be at one end of the field and a moment later it would be at the other. The quickness of the play and the agility of the players pleased the large crowd that turned out to witness the contest.

The McKenzies drew first blood after the first half had been under way fifteen minutes, when Sang, at centre forward, smashed in a hot one, so that Goalkeeper Raitt of the Yonkers squad could not handle it. Both goals were in danger many times in this period, but fine defensive work saved them from scores.

After the ten-minute interval the Yonkers contingent braced up and took the aggressive. Ten minutes later Kerr, at centre half, by a magnificent run sent in a beauty that equalized the score.

After ninety minutes of sensational playing at Morris Park, Newark, yesterday afternoon, the Newark F. C. and the St. Georges failed to score. The game was one of the fastest seen in Jersey in some time. Time after time tallies seemed likely, but the alertness of both goalkeepers "killed" any chance the players had of breaking the ice in the scoring line. On several occasions the pigskin came in contact with the uprights of the goals, but that was the nearest thing in the line of a score.

In the second period of play the St. Georges had much the better of the play, but inaccuracy in shooting when in a position to do so caused them to lose several opportunities to capture the game.

At Columbia Oval the German F. C. won their league engagement with the Hungarians by the close score of 2 goals to 1. At half-time the score was tied. Reichwager and A. Van der Weghe were the goal scorers for the winners, while Ecker saved his team from being blanked. The Germans got two penalties, but failed to convert them.

Sensational goalkeeping by Jack Bell for the New York Celtics saved them from defeat at the hands of the Critchleys at Hawthorne Field, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, in a first division championship contest of the New York State League. As it was, Celtic captured the conflict by the narrow margin of 1 goal, the score being 2 to 1. The winners secured the upper hand soon after play started, when Donegan raced down the gridiron with the ball and safely tucked it away in the Critchleys' cage in fine style. This set the Critchleys going, and ten minutes later Neal Agar evened matters up with a stinging shot that beat Daily by an inch. The Critchleys kept up the onslaught on the Irishmen's net, but to no avail, as Bell, the goalkeeper, was in fine fettle.

In the second session of play the Celtics hemmed in their opponents and blocked them at every corner. A combination, McKavanaugh to Flatley to Phillip, with the latter scoring a goal, put the Celtics in the lead. Ten minutes before time the Critchleys again made an attack on the Celtic cage, but their efforts were futile.

LOCKE IS HOPEFUL.

Pittsburgh Baseball Man Still Dickering for the "Phillies."

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 22.—Will H. Locke, Secretary of the Pittsburgh Baseball Club, expects to get control of the Philadelphia National League Club. Locke returned from Philadelphia to-night and admitted that he was busy trying to arrange a transfer of the Philadelphia property that will land him at the head of the Quakers.

Locke denies that Gov. John K. Tener is backing him in the project.

Because things have not progressed far enough yet, Locke declines to name those who are associated with him in trying to buy out Taft and Murphy. Locke said:

"We are trying to get the club and we are hopeful that we'll get it, but the price will have to be cut somewhat. I know baseball values and I have an idea of what the Philadelphia property is worth. And it is not worth quite so much as the owners are asking for it."

A New Baseball Association.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 22.—Central and Northern New York, Northwestern Pennsylvania, and Eastern Ohio will have an association of independent baseball clubs next season. About forty towns have agreed to come in, and the organization will be perhaps the biggest of its kind ever formed.

Promoters of the project met here to-day. Buffalo, Pittsburgh, and Cleveland are the only big cities in the proposed circuit.

The sentiment was expressed at to-day's meeting that minor league baseball will never be successful financially so long as it exists under the present system. There will be a meeting in Buffalo Feb. 26, at which the new association will be organized.

Corinthian Soccer Teams Win.

The Corinthian soccer football club defeated the Hibernians yesterday at Montgomery Park, Jersey City, in a game of the series for the Metropolitan District championship by a score of 3 goals to 1. At Van Cortlandt Park the Corinthian Reserves won from the Hamiltons by 3 to 0.

Cross-Country Record for Roth.

Arthur Roth, junior Metropolitan cross-country champion, carrying the colors of the Mohawk A. C., yesterday established a new mark for the course of the Bronxdale A. C., approximated at five miles, winning the race in easy fashion. Roth led a good pack of harriers over the entire distance at his own pace, and in the last mile opened up a gap of several hundred yards on his nearest opponent. His time was 26:48.

Hugh Honahan was the runner-up, and H. Nye, a clubmate of Roth's, accounted for third place. The field that participated in the run was the largest to assemble at the course this season. The order of finish follows:

A. Roth, Mohawk A. C.; H. Honahan, unattached; H. Nye, Mohawk A. C.; O. J. Bell, Irish-American A. C.; R. Mackay, Mohawk A. C.; J. McDermott, Irish-American A. C.; F. Taussig, Pastime A. C.; R. Mackay, Mohawk A. C.; F. Erickson, Pastime A. C.; F. Sux, Mohawk A. C.; C. Quinn, Mohawk A. C.; G. Emerson, Pastime A. C.; H. Milligan, Bronxdale A. C.; A. Cammeyer, Bronxdale A. C.; D. Goldman, Bronxdale A. C.; R. Gries, unattached; R. Redding, Bronxdale A. C.; J. Craven, unattached; G. Canzan, Bronxdale A. C., and F. Raquet, Bronxdale A. C.

MAY ADD BOXING TO OLYMPIC GAMES

German Opposition Alone Stands in Way—Five Nations Favor the Sport.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 22.—Boxing may be included in the next Olympic games, to be held in Berlin in 1916, providing the German athletic authorities do not oppose the sport too strongly. The Germans do not understand boxing, and many consider the sport barbarous. England, the United States, Sweden, Denmark, and France have favored boxing, and it is probable that the Olympic representatives of these countries will go on record as advocating the addition of this sport to the regular programme of events. Should the nations favoring boxing present a united front, Germany may withdraw its opposition at the next Olympic congress. The General Secretary of the German Olympic games has been spending some time in Stockholm gathering information from the Swedish committee which conducted the successful meeting of 1912. The German games will be held on the same lines as were the Swedish, with one central body and different committees for various branches of sport. This method was found to simplify the general working order at the last Olympic games, and enabled the committees to conduct competition in the different branches of athletics in an intelligent manner, with the control in the hands of competent officials. At the next Olympic congress Germany will propose that fancy cycling and figure skating in an ice rink be added to the Olympic programme. These two sports are popular in Europe and have many supporters.

The stadium in Berlin, which is nearing completion, will contain a large running track, surrounded by a cycling track. The running track will be 666 meters long, and there will be plenty of room on the green inside for field sports. The stadium will cost $800,000.

HEAVYWEIGHTS HEAD CARD.

Winner of Willard-Kearns Bout to Box on the Coast for Title.

The privilege of being declared in on the heavyweight championship scramble, now in the process of elimination on the Pacific Coast, is the stake for which two heavyweights will battle at Madison Square Garden Friday night in the big event of the week on New York's fistic calendar. The contestants will be Jesse Willard, the Texas cowboy, and Soldier Kearns of Brooklyn. A decisive victory for either man will place him in a position to demand recognition with the winners of bouts already arranged in California.

Willard came to New York unknown and unheralded about four months ago, and in his few bouts here conclusively demonstrated that he must be considered as a championship contender. He was little more than a novice when he came, but he showed a considerable knowledge of the boxing game, backed up by more than 200 pounds of flesh and bone. He won two bouts against boxers as unknown as himself, and was then picked as a trial horse for Luther McCarty, who had trouble securing opponents. Willard was substituted when Al Palzer declined to box the Missourian, and he furnished one of the biggest surprises that has been unloaded in a New York ring in many months. He outboxed and outfought McCarty over the ten-round route, and within three months of the date that the same McCarty is slated to battle for the white heavyweight championship. Willard expects to go to California shortly after his bout here, so this will probably be the last that New Yorkers will see of him until he clashes with the winner of the New Year's Day McCarty-Palzer bout, should he be fortunate enough to get a match.

Kearns's chief claim to fistic fame rests on his performance of last Wednesday night at the Fairmont Athletic Club, when he bowled over One-Round Davis of Buffalo for a trip to slumberland by the back-somersault route. Kearns has great punching power, and a wonderful physique. He weighs 200 pounds. He will be at a disadvantage against Willard in height and reach; in fact, in everything but stamina.

The all-star entertainment scheduled for Friday night at the Empire Athletic Club in Harlem, in which Leach Cross and Teddy Maloney were to have been the headliners, was called off yesterday, as it would conflict with the Willard-Kearns bout. A decision as to whether these bouts will be called off indefinitely or a new date set will be made by the management after Joe Rivers arrives here next Thursday. Rivers is scheduled to box Cross on Jan. 8 at the same club.

At the Forty-fourth Street Club Thursday night two ten-round bouts between Jersey City and Philadelphia boxers will feature the card. In one bout Frankie Burns will clash with Young Dougherty, a 118-pound boy from the Quaker City, who is said to be tough and willing, with a terrific punch. In the other bout Joe Shugrue will take on Jack Leonard. The usual preliminaries will precede the long bouts.

At the Royale Athletic Club of Brooklyn to-night Jack Britton, the busiest of the local boxers, will get another chance to show his speed. His opponent will be Young Ahearn, the Brooklyn welterweight with the style which has proved so elusive to other top-notchers.

The Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem will put on its usual weekly show to-night, with Johnny Lore and Packey Hommey as the headliners. Lore has been a most consistent winner for many months, while Hommey has recently graduated from the featherweight ranks.

Knockout Brown will be the headliner of a show to be held Wednesday afternoon at the Irving Athletic Club of Brooklyn. A lightweight known as Young Gardwell will be his opponent.

At the New Polo Athletic Association of Harlem Friday night Frankie Fleming, the Canadian featherweight, and Willie Chandler of the Boys' Club will clash in the main event.

The usual Saturday night shows will take place at the Fairmont and Sharkey Clubs of New York and at the Royale Athletic Club of Brooklyn.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS.

Harvard Beats Yale in First Round of Annual Tournament.

Harvard played Yale in the first round of the twenty-first annual intercollegiate chess tournament of the "C. H. Y. P." League at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday, and the result was a decided victory for Harvard by the score of 3 to 1, comprising two wins outright at the two bottom boards and a couple of drawn games registered by the Crimson representatives at the first and second tables of the match. This was quite in line with expectations, inasmuch as Harvard, to begin with, is the champion college of the league, with Columbia a close second, and, in addition, again won the annual team match on ten boards from Yale during the week of the great football game.

Princeton's quartet did not put in an appearance yesterday, in consequence of which Columbia might have scored 4 points by default. But the Morningside Heights lads preferred to remain idle yesterday and to play the rôle of onlookers, willing to meet Princeton's players half way when they come to town to-morrow in arranging for a postponed match. It will be fixed for Christmas Day, in all likelihood, unless it should be agreed to make a night session of it in the interim.

Harvard and Yale presented the following teams:

Harvard—B. Winkelman, '15; S. Seiniger, '13; W. B. Harris, L. G. S., and J. B. Morton, '13.

Yale—R. Beach, '14; P. Robertson, '13 S; A. S. Terry, '15, and G. C. Job, '14.

The second round will be started this morning with Columbia pitted against Harvard and Yale playing against Princeton.

Following is the summary of yesterday's play, showing pairings, results, openings, and moves:

Bo'ds.	Harvard.		Yale.
1—B.	Winkelman...	½	R. Beach..... ½
2—S.	Seiniger.....	½	P. Robertson..... ½
3—W. B.	Harris....1		A. S. Terry.....0
4—J. B.	Morton.....1		G. C. Job.....0
Total	3		Total 1

Yale played the white pieces on the odd numbered boards. The openings and moves: 1, Queen's gambit declined, 37; 2, Caro-Kann, 43; 3, Sicilian defense, 42; 4, Caro-Kann, 28.

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YACHTSMEN AT THE TRAPS.

High Wind Keeps Shooting Scores Down—Record Crowd Out.

It was a banner day at Larchmont yesterday for the trapshooters of the yacht club. The pleasant weather brought out the record number of gunners for the season. There were ten contests and the competition was keen in all of them.

A variable wind of considerable strength at times made it difficult for the gunners to make high scores, but G. W. Lembeck managed to break 25 targets straight—the only one of the day. Honors were even between R. L. Spotts and W. E. Ferguson, each capturing two prizes. Spotts, however, proved "high gun" for the day. He returned a card with 184 out of the possible 150, besides winning the fifteen-target scratch contest. Ferguson was the winner of the second take-home trophy, in which eleven men competed, and of the 100-target handicap prize, for which fourteen shot.

The feature of the day's sport was the match for the first take-home trophy, for which eighteen gunners competed. W. B. Short proved the winner. With a handicap of three, he broke his full 25 targets. A. W. Whiting was the runner-up.

Eighteen shot in the match for the monthly cup, and in this E. G. Unitt proved the winner, returning a full score of 25, with a handicap of 6. G. W. Lembeck was the winner of the Visitors' Cup, with 23 as his score, and the special trophy at 25 targets was won by S. Halstead with a full score. D. F. McMahon was the winner of the leg on the Accumulation Cup.

STUDYING EASTERN ROWING.

California Commodore Coached by Courtney—Hoyle May Go West.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Dec. 22.—Having spent several days studying Cornell's rowing methods, Arthur Eaton, Commodore of the University of California navy, who has been sent East to study Eastern rowing methods by the Executive Committee of the Associated Students of his university, left here for New York to make a study of Columbia rowing under Coach Rice. He will also visit the University of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin to study their rowing methods before going back to the Coast.

Coincident with his departure there is a report that John Hoyle, Cornell's assistant coach, and the expert boat builder, who for years has furnished Cornell with her winning shells, may be invited to become coach of the California University crews. Neither Eaton nor Hoyle discussed the subject, but there were lively rumors afloat in athletic circles. Eaton watched the Cornell oarsmen working out in the crew room under Courtney and Hoyle, and finally got into togs and worked out on a machine under the personal directions of old man Courtney. He says California hopes to enter the regatta on the Hudson next year.

Umpires Return to Minors.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 22.—Announcement was made here to-day that Umpires Westervelt and O'Brien, who finished the season of 1912 in the American League, would be members of the American Association staff next year. Westervelt umpired throughout the season in the Johnson circuit, having joined that staff in the closing weeks of the 1911 campaign. O'Brien was secured last July from the Ohio State League and worked from July 28 until the close of the season.

Maier Leads Good Field.

Twenty-five runners took part in the Morningside A. C. road race yesterday, which was decided over the club course in the upper section of the city. Jacob Maier of the home organization led the field past the finish, being about 100 yards to the good of P. Brody of the South Paterson A. C., who gave the winner a good race up to the last half mile of the three and three-quarter miles of the course. Brody made the pace for more than two-thirds of the distance, after which Maier, who was one of the Morningside team to win the Metropolitan and Junior National cross-country races, took the lead and was never afterward headed.

Maier's time was 19:34, while Brody got inside of 20 minutes by doing 19:52. Harry Lucas finished third. The order of finish was as follows: J. Maier, Morningside A. C.; P. Brody, South Paterson A. C.; H. Lucas, Morningside A. C.; G. Soons, Morningside A. C.; J. Manning, Morningside A. C.; T. Harran, Holy Cross Lyceum; M. Mosher, unattached; T. Renkey, Morningside A. C.; F. Scott, unattached; B. Brennan, Twenty-second Regiment A. A.; A. Lang, Fleetfoot A. C.; P. Donnelly, Milrose A. A.; A. Franklin, Harlem Evening High School; S. Thomer, Harlem Evening High School; I. Thalman, Morningside A. C.; M. Pouth, Morningside A. C.; M. Burgin, St. Mary's A. C.; G. Morton, Hillside A. C.; T. Staimle, Morningside A. C.; F. Burke, unattached; S. Brandes, St. Joseph A. C.; M. Furgeson, unattached; J. Conroy, American A. C.; A. Richardson, unattached; E. Mack, Morningside A. C.

Walkers on Staten Island.

The Walkers' Club of America held its usual Sunday "hike" yesterday from St. George, S. I., to Great Kills, S. I., and return, a distance of about eighteen miles. A large number took part in the event, and all finished in first-class condition. Jimmy Hocking, the old-time champion, acted as pacemaker.

Mason Wins at 18.1 Billiards.

In the second match for the Class C 18.1 billiard trophy, played last night at the Morningside Billiard Academy, William Mason, the challenger, defeated E. Dumashaut, the holder, by a score of 100 to 92. The winner required 59 innings. According to the conditions of the trophy it can be challenged for once a month.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S RUNNERS ARE FIRST

Team Trained by Johnny Hayes Wins Bradhurst Field Club Road Race.

St. Bartholomew's A. C. distance runners, trained by the winner of the 1908 Olympic Marathon, Johnny Hayes, got the team prize yesterday at the re-running of the three-mile race of the Bradhurst Field Club, which had been postponed from the games of that organization which were held in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory Dec. 7, the event having resulted in a fiasco, being called off by the referee, W. H. Robertson.

The winning team was protested for having a man who had won a race, and was therefore not a novice. The protested runner, J. Hopkins, admitted having won a race at one mile which was open to two organizations, but the Chairman of the Registration Committee, Jacob W. Stumpf, decided that he had not jeopardized his novice standing, and the prize went to his club.

The Amateur Athletic Union ruling as to novices reads: "An athlete shall be held to be a novice in each of the classes specified in Article IX. of the constitution until he shall have won a prize in competition in that class, open to members of two or more clubs.

"The winning of such a prize shall prevent his future competition as a novice in that class, although his entry may have been made before he lost his standing as a novice."

Herman Obertubessing, the official handicapper and a former Chairman of the Registration Committee, stated what the rule in relation to novices was, but Stumpf held to his decision and awarded the prize.

James E. Sullivan, President of the Metropolitan Association and Chairman of the National A. A. U. Registration Committee, yesterday asserted that a ruling on the point of whether church organizations should be permitted to hold dual games series, with the result that the winners still continue as novices in A. A. U. competition, was one which should be acted upon at once by the A. A. U. authorities. It is generally considered that it is not a fair proposition to permit men registered with the A. A. U. to align themselves with the church athletic organizations, to compete in dual games successfully, and still remain novices in open competition.

Representatives of St. Vincent Ferrer A. C., members of which finished in second place from a team standpoint, demurred from the stand taken by the Chairman of the Registration Committee and immediately entered a protest, following their verbal action with a written objection, to the A. A. U.

The individual honors were won by Otto Rosander of the Morningside A. C., who showed a capital turn of speed when he got ready to use his sprinting powers over a course which was similar to that which his club holds runs over every Sunday, and was certainly over the distance nominated for decision, being nearer four miles than three.

At the end Rosander was by long odds the best man in the race, finally winning, with plenty to spare, in 20 minutes 30 seconds from C. S. Nichols of the National A. C., while E. Carroll, St. Vincent Ferrer A. C., was third, about thirty yards further back. After the first half-dozen men had got over the line the field, which originally had been made up of seventy-three runners, came swarming over the line, giving the officials plenty of work checking up in order to safeguard the team positions, for which there was the keenest rivalry.

The order of finish of those who counted for the team prize was as follows:

Comp. No.	Name and Club.	Time.
49	Otto Rosander, Morningside A. C.	20:30
78	C. S. Nichols, National A. C.	20:40
67	E. Carroll, St. Vincent Ferrer A. C.	20:49
58	J. Dwyer, Trinity Club	20:58
100	H. Gunther, Bronx Church House	21:04
77	J. Gaddes, St. Bartholomew's A. C.	21:05
81	J. Hopkins, St. Bartholomew's A. C.	21:09
33	C. Poree, Sheridan A. C.	21:12
39	S. Silverstein, Sheridan A. C.	21:15
80	G. Griffin, St. Bartholomew's A. C.	21:15
105	M. Greenburg, Sheridan A. C.	21:16
86	J. H. Wolfer, Y. M. C. L.	21:19
89	C. Krone, Y. M. C. L.	21:22
48	C. Stein, Morningside A. C.	21:33
22	J. Heffernan, Knights of St. Anthony	21:34
18	M. J. Dela, Knights of St. Anthony	21:34 1-5
75	H. Kosse, St. Bartholomew's A. C.	21:24 2-5
106	F. Whitney, St. Vincent Ferrer A. C.	21:24 3-5
56	H. De Silva, Trinity Club	21:24 4-5
104	F. O'Brien, St. Vincent Ferrer A. C.	21:26
74	C. Benson, Swedish-Amer. A. C.	21:29
35	M. Shea, Hudson Guild	21:32
63	A. J. Grant, Bronx Church House	21:34
27	C. Lease, unattached	21:36
47	E. Bremmerman, Morningside A. C.	21:37
28	E. Lamenor, Mott Haven A. C.	21:38
54	F. Broderick, Trinity Club	21:41
68	F. Fitzsimmons, St. Vincent Ferrer A. C.	21:44
66	J. McCarthy, St. Vincent Ferrer A. C.	21:47
79	J. Schwanerman, St. Bartholomew's A. C.	21:50
51	T. Massero, Trinity Club	21:53
102	E. Murphy, St. Vincent Ferrer A. C.	21:55

TEAM SCORES.

						Total.
St. Bartholomew's A. C.	6	7	10	17	30—	70
St. Vincent Ferrer A. C.	3	13	20	21	29—	98
Sheridan A. C.	5	9	11	41	45—	114
Trinity Club	4	19	27	31	35—	116
Bronx Church House	5	23	39	46	47—	160
College Point Y. M. C. A.	12	13	33	44	.—	*
Morningside A. C.	1	14	25	34	.—	*

*Did not finish a team.

Goldforb Wins Trojan Run.

The third and final road race of the Trojan A. C. of Harlem over a course approximating two and one-half miles was won yesterday by J. Goldforb, who had a handicap of eighteen seconds, and finished up in 13:21. W. Hayflich, who ran from scratch, bettered by twenty-nine seconds the former record for the course held by B. Broffman. Goldforb also finished within the previous record time. The first five to finish were: J. Goldforb, (18 seconds,) 13:10; W. Hayflich, (scratch,) 13:21; M. Hoffman, (1:17,) 13:30; H. Schwartz, (1:25,) 13:35; S. Levinsohn, (1:31,) 13:48.

Big Field in Paulist Run.

More than twoscore runners answered the call yesterday in the weekly cross-country run of the Paulist A. C., of which J. Williams of the Morningside A. C. was the winner. Williams, who took the lead shortly after the start, was hard pressed throughout by P. Hulsebosch of the home club, who finished in second place two seconds behind the winner. This pair ran almost abreast after the first mile, with the remainder of the field close up, but in the final dash for the tape Williams had reserved just enough speed to land him in front. The winner's time for the course was 23:10, and the second man's was 23:12. The order of finish follows:

J. Williams, Morningside A. C.; P. Hulsebosch, Paulist A. C.; J. Heydet, St. Bartholomew's Club; E. Boylan, Holy Cross Lyceum; E. Reilly, Holy Cross Lyceum; P. Logue, Paulist A. C.; W. Cullan, Morningside A. C.; E. Rank, Holy Cross Lyceum; P. Coyne, Holy Cross Lyceum, and E. McNulty, Holy Cross Lyceum.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 23, 1912.

MR. SULZER'S PLEDGE.

As the Governor of New York I shall to the best of my ability endeavor to give the people of the State an honest, an efficient, an economical, and a businesslike administration of public affairs.

This broad statement of Mr. SULZER in his speech on Saturday evening, while it does not exactly define his intentions, constitutes a pledge on the practical fulfillment of which will depend the success or failure of his administration. There went with it some eloquent phrases as to the past record and present mission of the Democratic Party, quite fitting for the moment and the audience, but the fact of chief interest is that the words we have cited relate to the use of the powers and the discharge of the duties of the Governor's office—relate, that is, to things clearly within the decision of Mr. SULZER himself. As Governor he will deal to a certain degree with the policies of the State and the making, changing, or repeal of laws, for by virtue of his right to urge action and his power to veto it, he has an important part in legislation. But his best chance for usefulness—also his worst risk of error—lies in his exercise of the strictly Executive functions, and the chief of these is the function of nomination and appointment.

A Governor is known by the men he names to important places. Mr. SULZER will have to name many. It is by the choice he makes that he can best secure honesty, efficiency, economy, and a businesslike administration. In his speech he laid much stress on the word businesslike. He will have a good deal of trouble in living up to really businesslike standards in his nominations. These standards require character, ability, and special fitness for special work. They exclude consideration of partisan politics, and, particularly, they rigidly exclude favors to powerful party leaders who seek selfish advantage. We do not think that a Governor of New York can utterly ignore political considerations, for he has to get his nominations confirmed. But we are convinced that he can, if he will, insist that such considerations shall not stand in the way of really fit selections. Should Mr. SULZER, seriously bent on applying the standards he avows, meet with opposition, he can carry his case to the bar of public opinion—yes, or of party opinion—and win.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

It seems strange to American observers that the chief anxiety of French statesmen at the present moment should be how to escape election as President. After the excitement that perturbed our own land for well-nigh half a year, the condition of our great sister republic seems rather enviable. The fact is, however, that there is little ambition among active public men for the Presidency, because the office carries little real power and, by custom if not strictly by law, excludes its incumbent from any of the valuable prizes of the political struggle.

The office is one of much apparent dignity. The salary is liberal—$120,000, with a like sum for expenses. The President is the representative of the republic in the ceremonial side of domestic and foreign affairs. He exchanges visits with crowned heads and is the chief figure at all reviews and other public occasions. He promulgates laws and is responsible for their enforcement, and he makes all appointments. But these apparently considerable powers are limited by the fact that every act of his must be countersigned by a Minister, and his Ministers are responsible to the Chambers. He has no share in legislation, no right of recommendation, and no veto. For all practical purposes he is in the position, politically, of an English King, without the prestige of heredity.

Nor has he even the prestige of a popular election. He is chosen by a joint session of the two Chambers—the Deputies and the Senators. Of these, the Senators themselves are not voted for by the people, but by various Electors, all of whom are removed by from two to four stages from a popular vote. This complex arrangement, dating from the Constitution of 1875, when Gen. MACMAHON was President, was, at its origin, a compromise between Republican and Monarchist Parties, but it has never been changed. The result is that the French President is a dignified, even imposing, figurehead, but nothing more. No man of first-rate ability and influence has had the Presidency for the past forty years, except CASIMIR-PERIER, and he for six months only.

The final refusal of M. BOURGEOIS to accept the Presidency leaves the Republican Party in a very confused state. Probably the venerable statesman's course is, as intimated in our cable dispatches yesterday, due in part to the hostility of M. CLEMENCEAU, who is still a formidable obstructive and destructive force in French politics. He is a determined and violent opponent of electoral reform, of which M. BOURGEOIS has been a temperate but sincere advocate. This involves the election of Deputies in groups—scrutin de liste—with proportional representation, a plan hotly hated by the radical and extreme party. If M. BOURGEOIS has been driven from the field on this issue, it is a discouraging sign, for all the best elements of the party were on his side.

MR. BRYAN'S CURRENCY VIEWS.

THE NEW YORK TIMES protests very loudly against any plan of financial relief that recognizes Government control. By so doing it betrays the secret motive of the Aldrich plan. The men who are back of the effort to secure a Central Bank and asset currency talk loudly about the need of an elastic currency, but the moment a plan is suggested which gives the elasticity desired it is viciously attacked unless it includes further privileges to the banking fraternity.

THE NEW YORK TIMES speaks for Wall Street, but Wall Street will not be permitted to write the banking laws of the country any longer.—Mr. BRYAN'S Commoner.

If Mr. BRYAN could overcome his fear of the money devil long enough to get on speaking terms with Wall Street, he would discover that the men of high finance are not particularly enthusiastic about the Central Reserve Association plan of currency reform. They are doing very well as it is. A currency and banking system under which it would be possible to make the financial arrangements for a great business undertaking without paying a visit to Wall Street has not as yet secured their general approval. It is absurdly illogical for one who, like Mr. BRYAN, believes in the reality of the Money Trust, to oppose a project of banking legislation which would put the trust out of business, if it does or ever has existed.

Mr. BRYAN speaks of "the men who "are back of the effort to secure a Cen-"tral Bank." We know no such men. Nobody is trying to secure a Central Bank. The men who are most active in advocacy of the Reserve Association plan have opposed the suggestion of a Central Bank; they do not believe that such an institution could be established, or that it is what we want. A currency based on assets, and naturally and automatically varying in its volume with the increased or diminished demands of business, is what these men desire and are trying to secure. That is not what Mr. BRYAN wants. His currency must be "under Government control," that is, greenbacks. Instead of an asset currency Mr. BRYAN would have a credit currency.

We have experimented with credit currency, and the result has always been disastrous. Mr. BRYAN wants a currency that would be easy of issue, that would flow out of Washington whenever anybody there, or in any part of the country, thought more of it was needed. In 1864 greenbacks were so far depreciated that at one time the premium on gold stood at 285. A paper currency that sent gold to a premium would suit Mr. BRYAN—it would drive the hated stuff out of the country. Once, at an earlier day, when there was a tremendous speculation all over the country, notably in lands, currency was issued, not on assets but on expectations, on the new values which everybody believed had been created by speculation and high prices. The Government took pay in paper for the public lands it sold, and then more paper paid for more lands. A stop was put to that by JACKSON'S specie circular, which required that, except in the case of actual settlers, lands should be paid for in specie. There was a very troublesome panic. A great cry went up that JACKSON had ruined the business of the country by demanding for the Government real money in place of paper promises.

A few of our statesmen had foreseen that the craze of speculation must end in that way, most of them had not foreseen it. The merchants of New York had a meeting and denounced JACKSON'S specie circular as an act of high-handed tyranny. They insisted that the panic was the result, not of inflation and reckless overtrading, but of "that unwise system which aimed at "the substitution of a metallic for a "paper currency."

While all men who speak with authority upon the subject of finance have heeded these teachings of experience, upon Mr. BRYAN they have had no effect. Perhaps he never heard of them. At any rate, the disasters which always and everywhere have attended experiments with credit currency are disregarded by him. Down with the banks, away with assets, leave real money to the decaying civilizations of the Old World, but give us greenbacks! What a sage counselor the Nebraskan would be at the Cabinet table of the President of the United States!

LAW REFORM BY THE COURTS.

The lawyers are petitioning for the reform of law procedure in the Federal courts, and it is to be remarked that they are not asking aid from any legislature, either Congress or any State body. On the contrary, the basis of the petition is the muddle made by the conflict of statutes, many of which are bad in themselves, and the mass of which only makes confusion the more confounded. Accordingly the lawyers ask that the Supreme Court shall make the rules for law procedure in the manner in which they have revised the rules for equity practice. It is the sundry legislatures which are to blame, and neither the court nor the lawyers, and still less the law itself.

The action which Congress is asked to take is in the nature of abdication, and permission that experts shall be allowed to do what many legislators of many minds have attempted and failed in, with results which amount to a denial of justice, through making litigation slow, expensive, and of doubtful result. At present the Judges are compelled to construe the statutes as best they may in order that they may be made to work at all. The result is that the practice is neither enacted nor Judge-made, but a mingling which has all the disadvantages of both and the advantages of neither.

The lawyers say that the case calls for giving the Judges a free hand to substitute a workmanlike code of practice for the codes now understood, it is said, by one-fourth of the profession, and misunderstood by the rest. It is not a matter of substantive right which it is proposed to refer to the Judges, but mere rules for both bench and bar to follow. Neither Judges nor lawyers object to being bound, they only want to be bound so that all shall be bound alike, and that shrewd or shifty practitioners shall not have an advantage over those more concerned with the securing of right than with pettifogging. In order to get at the law itself it is necessary to make a beginning by clearing away the obstructions of the statutes.

THE USELESS ALDERMEN.

Mr. RAYMOND B. FOSDICK, formerly Commissioner of Accounts, set forth clearly, in an interview reported in the Magazine Section of THE SUNDAY TIMES, his reasons for believing the New York Board of Aldermen a useless body. Many intelligent citizens have long inclined to the opinion that the Aldermanic office might as well be abolished. But any radical reform of this sort should only be viewed in the light of reason. That our Aldermen generally have been ignorant or incompetent, sometimes dishonest men, is not a fact which necessarily justifies the belief that the board should be abolished. That an intelligent British Councilman was lately astonished and disappointed by the ignorance and bad grammar displayed in a debate in the board does not signify that the board might not be useful if the quality of its membership could be raised to the standard of most of the British Municipal Councils.

But Mr. FOSDICK gives all the facts, and makes it clear that there is no function of the present board which could not be transferred to the Board of Estimate. The eight members of that important body, who now are empowered to authorize the issue of corporate stock, could also take over the authority to issue special revenue bonds. As a legislative body the Board of Aldermen is archaic. We might, if we were all good citizens, select Aldermen who would secure proper regulation of moving-picture shows, and regulate, also, the public cab service. But we can secure those reforms without Aldermen. The next Charter of New York City should eliminate the useless municipal legislature.

THE CHRISTMAS GIVERS.

The true Christmas spirit has been stimulated by the publication in THE SUNDAY TIMES of Dec. 15 of the details of 100 cases of destitution, vouched for by the Charity Organization Society, the State Charities Aid Association, and the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Substantial aid has already been supplied to the subjects of these specified "cases," and much more will be received before Christmas, while there is ample assurance that the sympathy aroused will not be soon abated. Some of the unfortunate children are to be cared for permanently, or until they are able to support themselves. The services of competent physicians have been secured for the sick; food, coal, clothes, and provisions have been supplied for the destitute. Of course the relief thus inspired will not be confined entirely to the cases specified in THE TIMES. The publication, in a novel way, of a Christmas appeal to the charitable will doubtless carry succor and hope into many other stricken households.

There are thousands of citizens to whom the relief of fellow-beings in affliction is an essential part of their daily lives. There are many more thousands, not always overburdened by riches, who rarely get a glimpse of the darker side of the world, but are quick and eager, when the sufferings of poor humanity are made real to them, as they were in THE SUNDAY TIMES'S article, to give freely and without ostentation. The Christmas of the very poor has been made as bright as possible by the givers, but they have brightened their own Christmas, too, and made its cheerful spirit seem more precious.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Perfection Attained at Cornell.

On reading the announcement that one of the young women studying at Cornell is a perfect specimen of physical development, the first thought of many people will be, and perhaps of more ought to be, that it was a serious offense against delicacy for the university's Medical Examiner to add her name and residence to the rather intimate statistical information in regard to her which he made public.

Of course, it is cause for intelligent satisfaction to hear that at Cornell or anywhere else there is even one human being who has for the housing of a sound mind the sound body which alone, we have always been told—not very convincingly—makes such a mind possible. That inspires hope that time and care will produce more illustrations of perfection and so improve the sometimes discouraging outlook for a race proverbially notable for illustrating, not perfection of any kind, but imperfection of all kinds. One must take a coldly scientific view, however, not to see in what will probably be a world-wide exploitation of this paragon's measurements and diet the inevitable subjecting of her to a good deal of attention which, at least according to the older ideals of femininity, will be embarrassing or injurious or both.

And it is not obvious that any compensating end was accomplished by giving the young woman's name. But is the Medical Examiner quite sure that a woman of 24 who weighs 171 pounds, is 5 feet 7 inches tall, and whose three principal circumferences are 34.6, 30.8, and 40.4, does illustrate perfection? His assertion to that effect merely expresses his opinion, and it is one from which not a few people will differ. Some will find these figures, as prophecies, distinctly disquieting, while others will remark, with disapproval well or ill grounded, that even now they depart considerably from the standards set by prevailing taste and fashion.

This is, indeed, the day of the athletic girl, and robust health is no longer considered "coarse" by any except lugubrious survivals from the early Victorian age. Nevertheless, there is still a general preference for the maintenance of some distinctions, physical as well as mental, between men and women, and calling this near-giantess perfect gives that preference an appreciable shock.

Russian Court Mysteries.

Comment on the summoning by the Czar of a Jewish surgeon to operate on the imperial heir might take any one of a dozen directions, all either interesting or edifying. One striking peculiarity of the episode lies in the fact that, when the safety of the Czar's own son was involved, he promptly reversed his settled opinion as to the propriety and the necessity for forbidding the members of Prof ISREAL'S race to come into Russia. By doing this the Czar in effect said that while in his own family he must have, and will, the services of the man, whether Jew or Gentile, whom he thinks most competent to meet a given emergency, his subjects, high and low, must be, and are, deprived of the privilege of exercising the same choice.

The assumption by anybody of that attitude would cause a good deal of irritation in most countries; perhaps it to some degree accounts for the existence of a good deal of popular discontent in Russia.

As "official information," when given out in St. Petersburg, has no inevitable connection with truth, there can be no present certainty as to just why Prof. ISREAL was summoned from Germany or as to what operation he performed. It is announced that he removed a tuberculous kidney, and the announcement is made plausible by the fact that the professor is a specialist of high eminence in this domain of surgery. There are, however, more than a few Russian surgeons who could have performed well this ordinarily not particularly difficult or delicate operation, and one naturally seeks for an explanation of the failure to intrust it to one of them. Of course the Czar and his advisers knew that not to do it would excite embarrassing criticism. That they took, nevertheless, the exceptional course suggests the possibility that no Russian surgeon dared to operate, for fear that an ensuing fatality would excite dark suspicions.

Unfortunately for the Russian Government, it has made intelligence and disloyalty almost synonymous. There education and skilled competence lead to rebellion, secret or overt, and had the Czarevitch died under the hands of a Russian surgeon the latter would have been in some risk of condemnation as a disguised Nihilist. That theory of the selection made is more than a little fanciful, but Russia is a fantastic country, and credibility has there a different meaning from what it has in lands more advanced.

Irrelevant Evidence Withheld.

That the lawyer acting as counsel for the policeman accused by Mrs. GOODE should have sought to discredit her testimony by dragging out facts in her record wholly irrelevant to the questions at issue was to be expected. To do it was in accord with the accepted theory, which laymen find so queer and puzzling, that it is a defending lawyer's duty not to bring out the truth, but to get his client off.

The questioning of Mrs. GOODE, therefore, as to her early adventures will cause as little wonder as criticism; what does cause both is that the Deputy Commissioner hearing the case did not show a little more sympathy for the woman in her reluctance to bring painful embarrassment upon presumably innocent and respectable relatives, and that he did not promptly and clearly assure her that she was under no compulsion to make disclosures unconnected with the question whether she had or had not been blackmailed by a policeman.

The shrewdness with which the woman seems to be abundantly supplied enabled her to defend herself successfully. Incidentally, it enabled her to prove that, bad as she admittedly is, she retains certain compunctions and respects certain proprieties. Therefore, the evidence she did give was materially strengthened by that which she refused to give—which must be somewhat confusing to the defendant's counsel.

EXPLAINS TIE REPAIR DELAY.

New Haven Road Official Blames It on Contractor's Mistake.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—Criticism of tardiness in renewal of ties and remedying of rail defects on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company's tracks, it was announced to-day, was made in a recent letter by John S. Kennedy, Secretary of the Public Service Commission, Second District, in a letter to E. H. McHenry, Vice President of the company. It was answered by Mr. McHenry with the statement that delays in delivery were the sole cause. The criticism was accompanied by a repetition of the remark in the report of Sept. 13 last to the commission, "that the property is being maintained in a conservative and careful manner."

Mr. Kennedy's letter was based on a more recent inspection of the New Haven tracks in this State, made on foot instead of from a car. Men examined closely every part of the right of way concerning which they were in doubt. They found that of 150,000 ties, 750 of chestnut laid in 1908 were bad. All the bad ties, however, were on straight stretches of track and were scattered at such intervals that they did not cause a dangerous condition in any spot.

"It is the opinion of the inspectors," Mr. Kennedy wrote to the railroad Vice President, "that your tracks are in safe condition and that the standards of construction and material are of a high order, but it is thought that the tie renewals should have been made earlier and that considerable improvement is possible in the detailed supervision of the maintenance work. Our examination further shows that your track renewals are being made in accordance with the best standards of track design which are used in this State. We can suggest no improvement in those track standards."

Writing that instructions had been issued to correct all of the defects noted by the inspectors, Mr. McHenry explained: "The ties for renewals were ordered in sufficient season and the deliveries were not more than thirty days later than the time stipulated in the contract, but through some error on the part of the contractor the ties were improperly bored for the reception of screw spikes, and it was, accordingly, necessary to reject the entire lot, which correspondingly delayed the receipt of new ties in replacement."

100,000 AMERICAN HATS SOLD

Where It Was Believed Only the Foreign Ones Would Sell.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your stand for American fashions, let me cite you an instance to show how easily we are fooled by the idea that the American people will not have anything but the imported article.

I am connected with a house that makes men's hats. The velour hat, now so popularly worn by men, has been known for years as an Austrian or German article. Hat manufacturers have always contended that the man who wanted a velour hat would buy only those of foreign manufacture. We refused to believe this of the American man, and when the demand for velour hats arose in this country during the past year we began making them and using the honest label of our firm. The dealers protested and repeated the threadbare argument of the American man's preference for the foreign article. We persisted, with the result that during the past Autumn we sold 10,000 dozen of our velour hats, and in not a single instance, so far as we know, did a man even ask for the foreign velour hat.

Isn't the notion of the Paris fashion for women about the same? Isn't it a bogy? Isn't it simply that we always push the French article to the front under the wrong impression that the American woman won't accept an article of American make? In other words, isn't it a case of our velour hat?

A TIMES READER.

New York, Dec. 20, 1912.

NASSAU HOSPITAL FUND.

President Baldwin Tells of Busy Canvass and Results.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Thursday, Dec. 19, you published certain erroneous statements about Nassau Hospital which you will no doubt gladly correct. Its twelve-day campaign was not to close until the evening of the 14th, when the various teams were to make their final report. Prior to this final meeting the fund stood at $60,000, and at that time some $14,000 was added, bringing it up to $74,000, which since has been increased, so that the total amount now stands at a trifle over $75,000. At the meeting in question the team workers unanimously voted to continue the campaign, the feeling being generally expressed that the full $100,000 would be subscribed.

Hundreds of busy men and women have canvassed the county for subscriptions, with the result that some 3,000 subscriptions have been received, varying in amount from $1 to $10,000, but mostly in small amounts, showing that the general feeling among the people of the county is one of hearty and helpful sympathy with the institution and its work.

The hospital ambulance always responds as quickly as possible to all cases of accident or illness, and the Executive Committee will be only too glad to investigate any definite case that may be brought to its attention when such was not the case. The hospital is not prepared to accept infectious diseases, nor can it care for insane persons, and failure to send for such cases may have been the cause of some criticism.

More than 75 per cent. of its patients occupy the wards and a very large number of them are free patients, being paid for by the county at the rate of $1.50 per day, while it costs the hospital at least $2.50 per day to care for them. The deficiency is made up by donations, annual dues, and voluntary contributions, and in other ways.

WILLIAM M. BALDWIN, President.

New York, Dec. 21, 1912.

A Christmas Appeal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through the generous and timely kindness of THE TIMES'S readers last year we were enabled to give to many hundreds, who otherwise would not have experienced the pleasure of a Christmas dinner, the bounties to constitute holiday cheer within their own homes.

When one considers that a little aid from each individual blessed with the ability to give means much in the aggregate and helps to relieve many suffering from hunger and feeling the pinch of poverty, then are we not justified in believing that this appeal, reaching your readers, will bring some substantial result?

Every donation will be receipted officially, and every little go to the channel of immediate and practical relief.

RALLINGTON BOOTH, President.

National Headquarters, Volunteers of America, 34 West Twenty-eighth Street.

New York, Dec. 18, 1912.

The Titanic Fund.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through your paper I learn that the Titanic Fund (consolidated) aggregated about $2,000,000, and that about $100,000 of this fund was distributed within six weeks after the disaster occurred.

As much of the money still remains to be distributed, may I suggest that the stewardesses, who lost everything in the disaster, be given sufficient money to allow them to purchase those things which are absolutely essential to them in their work. In July while crossing on the steamship Olympic I learned from my stewardess that she had lost everything—her electric battery, &c., used in the treatment of passengers taking Turkish and electric baths.

CAROLINE TRUAX.

New York, Dec. 20, 1912.

WILSON AND THE TARIFF.

His Utterances Show It Must be Dealt With, but Discreetly.

Woodrow Wilson has expressed his opinions on the tariff over and over again, and no man whose mind is not fatally bent on mischief has misinterpreted or would misrepresent his attitude upon the vital and controlling issue in the politics of the day. "The tariff question," as he said in an authorized interview last Christmas, "is at the heart of every other economic question we have to deal with, and until we have dealt with that properly we can deal with nothing that will be satisfactory and lasting." "Whatever changes may be made must be made in the interest of all; must be thoughtfully considered and carefully squared with actual circumstances." "The process of tariff revision, like everything else we have to undertake, must be a process of readjustment, not revolutionary, but carried carefully forward upon a definite principle. That principle is a tariff for revenue." This is what might be called, in a liberal sense, the "taking of stock," an incident of business in all well-regulated establishments, or the counting of the money in the Treasury when there is to be a change of administration, and this is what we find in the platform of the Democratic Party and in the deliverances of the President who was elected to carry out the pledges contained in that instrument:

> We favor the immediate downward revision of the existing high, and in many cases prohibitive, tariff duties, insisting that material reductions be speedily made upon the necessaries of life. * * * We recognize that our system of tariff taxation is intimately connected with the business of the country, and we favor the ultimate attainment of the principles we advocate by legislation that will not injure or destroy legitimate industry.—From the Democratic Platform adopted at Baltimore.

The platform is not a programme. * * * In the last analysis the only safe and legitimate object of tariff duties, as of taxes of every other kind, is to raise revenue for the support of the Government. * * * It is obvious that the changes we make should be made only at such a rate and in such a way as will least interfere with the normal and healthful course of commerce and manufacture. * * * There should be an immediate revision, and it should be downward, unhesitatingly and steadily downward. It should begin with the articles which have been most obviously used to kill competition and to raise prices in the United States, arbitrarily and without regard to the prices pertaining elsewhere in the markets of the world; and it should, before it is finished or intermitted, be extended to every item in every schedule which affords any opportunity for monopoly, for special advantage to limited groups of beneficiaries, or for subsidized control of any kind in the markets or the enterprises of the country. * * * I dare say we shall never return to the old order of individual competition, and that the organization of business upon such a scale of co-operation is, up to a certain point, itself normal and inevitable. * * * Big business is not dangerous because it is big, but because its bigness is an unwholesome inflation created by privileges and exemptions which it ought not to enjoy. * * * What we are seeking is not destruction of any kind, nor the disruption of any sound or honest thing, but merely the rule of right and of the common advantage. * * * We must show that we understand the problems that confront us, and that we are soberly minded to deal with them, applying to them not nostrums and notions but hard sense and good courage.—From Woodrow Wilson's speech accepting the Democratic nomination for President.

Now, what are we going to do? Are we going to turn revolutionists? Are we going to act as free traders? I wish I might hope that our grandchildren could indulge in free trade, but I am afraid even they cannot, because they have to pay the bills of the Federal Government. * * * It is likely that for an indefinite period we shall have to pay our National bills by duties collected at the ports. * * * We are to act upon the fundamental principle of the Democratic Party—not free trade, but tariff for revenue—and we have got to approach that by such avenues, by such stages, and at such a pace as will be consistent with the stability and safety of the business of the country.—From the Speech by Gov. Wilson to the National Democratic Club in New York, Jan. 8, 1912.

There isn't the slightest danger of free trade in the United States, because we have one of the most expensive Central Governments in the world, and our chief resources for supporting it must, I dare say, always within our time, be duties collected at the ports.—From Gov. Wilson's Speech at Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 18, 1912.

What we are interested in first of all with regard to the tariff is getting the grip of special interests off the throat of Congress. We do not propose that special interests shall any longer camp in the committee rooms of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate.—From Gov. Wilson's Speech at Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 8, 1912.

The Democratic Party proposes merely a reconsideration of the tariff schedules such as will adjust them to the actual business conditions and interests of the country. * * * Their desire is not to check, but to aid; not to embarrass, but to quicken.—From Gov. Wilson's speech at Pittsburgh, Oct. 18, 1912.

Not one single legitimate or honest arrangement of business is going to be disturbed, but every impediment to business is going to be removed; every illegitimate kind of control is going to be destroyed. Every man who wants an opportunity and has the energy to use it is going to be given a chance to do so.—From Gov. Wilson's speech to German-Americans, Carnegie Hall, New York, Oct. 20, 1912.

No one desires to discipline business because it is big. All that we need to do is to check those who use big business to crush little business. * * * Nobody believes for one moment that the Democratic Party is going to upset honest business in the United States.—From Gov. Wilson's speech at Madison Square Garden, New York, Nov. 1, 1912.

* * *

There is nothing to be explained in all that—it is as clear as the water in a mountain stream. That it was not the mere claptrap of a political campaign but the well-ordered conclusions of a serious-minded man deeply concerned for the welfare of the country and not a thing to be lightly set aside after the contest at the polls had closed appears from the brief announcement made by Mr. Wilson last week in these words:

> I shall call Congress together in extraordinary session not later than April 15. I shall do this not only because I think that the pledges of the party ought to be redeemed as promptly as possible, but also because I know it to be in the interest of business that all uncertainty as to what the particular items of tariff revision are to be should be removed as soon as possible.

There is no misunderstanding about that. Whether or not the tariff shall be revised schedule by schedule or by a general tariff bill is to be determined before Congress shall assemble in extra session. That is only a matter of detail; the main question has been decided—the tariff is to be revised and revised downward.

J. C. H.

Booker Washington and Christmas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For a number of years friends have been kind enough to send me for distribution among the poorer classes of the negro people Christmas cards and Christmas presents of a kind that would lead them to see and realize the meaning of the Christmas season.

I shall be very glad again this year to serve as a medium for the distribution of Christmas remembrances. Many of the children in the smaller schools of the South, taught by graduates of Tuskegee Institute and other institutions, will be happy to receive such presents.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON,
Principal Tuskegee Institute.

Alabama, Dec. 20, 1912.

THE RE-MIGRANTS.

This Nation Depends on the Peasants of Europe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

North America in all of its territories is the inviter of immigrants. With the exception of South America and Mexico on the south, and Alaska on the north, the Caucasian race, which immigrated from Europe, reigns supreme in almost every nook of this tremendously large continent. But the population of the United States, according to the last census, is 93,407,151, while the whole American continent outside this country has only a population of 68,000,000. The supremacy of the white race in the United States has been achieved by the immigration of the last two decades.

The population of this country in 1800 was 62,480,504. The 1910 census shows 93,407,151 souls, which, therefore, makes an increase of 30,779,901 in the two decades. This increase can be credited to immigration first of all, and secondly to the healthy increase of immigrated white races. In 1890 12 per cent. of the entire population of the United States was composed of negroes, while according to the census of 1910 we find that the negroes were 9,828,294, or but 10 per cent. of the entire population. The 52 per cent. increase of white people in the United States in two decades is the more notable when we consider that in the rest of the continent the increase of population shows only about 33 per cent. gain—an increase during two decades of only 8,090,110 against our increase of 30,779,901.

It is by immigration that the United States has achieved absolute supremacy in the Western Hemisphere. Yet the country fears its influx of immigrants. It seems to fear the increase of the white population, although it knows that this is needed to make it the powerful Nation that it is.

Of course, the problems of immigration are the most urgent that await solution. When we made the protective tariff we not only drew away capital from the cultivated farms and from those waiting for the plow, but the farm hands also. The wealth which was accumulated from the productiveness of the soil was placed at the disposal of industries, and the farmer and his children also. Within a year 5,700,000 acres have been added to the total of deserted farms, and the Department of Commerce and Labor reports that immigration increased in this brief period by 878,587 newcomers, who must be fed. Our papers, economists, Senators and labor organizations discuss the question how to reduce the high cost of living. This and the proper adjustment of immigration are the two questions hanging fire. But they are in fact one question only. Four-fifths of our present immigrants were farmers and farm hands in their native country. They come here intending to earn and save money, to return home and invest it there in tillable lands which will support them for the rest of their lives.

These immigrant farmers become factory laborers here. In Europe the price of farms has increased enormously by the re-migration and investment of savings of laborers who were born farmers. Now immigrants can hardly save enough in twenty years to buy enough land in their native country for the maintenance of their families. They do not know that one-third of the territory of the United States is not cultivated as yet; that in the immediate neighborhood of large cities there are vast uncultivated lands. Western farmers emigrate by thousands to Canada. The need for food in the East increases day by day through the enormous immigration. Therefore the price of foodstuffs increases.

Its agricultural development has not kept pace with the enormous growth of our country, which has astonished the world. The industrial cities have depleted the farms. The farmers buy stocks and bonds, not agricultural machines and implements. They are trying to "get rich quick." The soil is under their feet and they live in castles in the air. The peasant immigrant, on the other hand, never dreams of buying land here. He, too, wants to get rich quick so that he may buy land in his native country where there was no room for him when he emigrated.

In this country we give new occupations to the immigrants. And this is wrong. Fully nine-tenths of them are employed in pursuits in which they are not skilled. We try to educate these intensive tillers of the soil in other ways. We forget that they are the citizens of civilized nations; that they know the laws of organized government, and are law-abiding people. Why not enact laws and take measures that will facilitate the buying of American farms by immigrants? Without the peasants of Europe, who come only to re-migrate, we are not strong enough, as yet, to uphold the supremacy of the American continent against other races.

ADALBERT PERREUYL.

New York, Dec. 21, 1912.

Sartorial Queries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An advertisement in THE TIMES stated that Arthur, Duke of Wellington, stood sponsor for modern "pants"; "he wanted to keep his soldier legs warm." This suggests a question I have often wanted to ask. When were knickerbockers discarded in favor of our long trousers? Which one of our Presidents, for example, was the first to wear trousers? Were knickerbockers a part of a dress suit, or were they also used for business attire?

CURIOUS.

East Orange, N. J., Dec. 18, 1912.

SPUGS.

With heartfelt wishes for many Merry Christmases and Happy New Years to the Society for the Prevention of Useless Gifts and thanks to Mr. Kipling for "Conts."

Wot makes us all 'ate Christmas so, wot
makes us groan an' curse?
It ain't the kiddies' Santa Claus nor just
an empty purse;
But it's ever'lastin' 'untin' for some useless bit o' trash
To give pain to friend or neighbor 'oo'd much rather 'ave the cash.
But the Spug, wise old Spug, 'ow we thank the thoughtful Spug
Wot's a-teachin' us that givin' ain't so blessed as it looks,
W'en most of gifts is gambles—give a mug an' get a jug—
An' w'en we say, "Thank Gord! we've got the fam'ly off our books."

Wot makes us wish we wasn't born, wot
makes us 'ope to die,
An', long before nex' Christmas, 'ang our bloomin' socks on 'igh?
It ain't the chanst of poor-'ouse or of 'avin' 'ungry crops;
It's the worryin' an' scurryin' through cheap an' nawsty shops.
But the Spug, good old Spug, 'eaven bless the brave old Spug!
'E 'as got the right idea, with a 'alf 'itch on its tail—
That gifts is for the kiddies, with a lovin' kiss an' 'ug,
But grown-ups ain't no business swappin' gin an' beer for 'ale.

We gives to all an' sundry wot we fears may give to us,
An' December's one 'alf 'orror an' the other 'alf just fuss.
We don't give a 'oop in 'ades wot we give or wot we get,
But we 'opes to 'elp our conscience or to square a comin' debt.
Be a Spug, don't be smug, 'ave the courage of a bug,
Give to them as loves you truly an' to them as you loves well.
Cold shoulder Mrs. Grundy; she's a chokin', creakin' thug.
Fill up the kiddies' stockin's—tell the world to go to 'ell!

W. E. P. FRENCH.

WE GIVE NO THRILLS TO NORMAN M'KINNEL

Noted English Player Here to Act and Not to Rave Over New York.

BUT CONEY ATTRACTS HIM

Originator of Powerful Types Likes the Small Theatre and Intimate Type of Play.

Norman McKinnel, one of the leading actors of London, has just arrived in this country for a continuation of the long run of the play which he has been presenting there, "Rutherford & Son," by Githa Sowerby. It will open here tomorrow night at the Little Theatre. It is the first time Mr. McKinnel has ever been here, and almost the first time he has acted outside of London.

But he has heard of Coney Island, and he very much wants to go there. He seemed distinctly disappointed when informed by a TIMES reporter, who talked with him in his apartment at the Hotel Seymour, that he was not destined to see New York's recreation ground in all its glory Christmas week.

Mr. McKinnel is primarily the delineator of strong, grim types of men. He created the rôle of John Anthony in Galsworthy's "Strife," and it has been types such as these that managers have called upon him for. His successes have been such rôles as Lear, and Simeon Krillett in "The Shulamite."

At first it is difficult to see why grimness and hardness should constitute the qualities that he is most successful in portraying on the stage. He is particularly affable in manner, and when he laughs it is a hearty laugh that comes out strongly and sends wrinkles way up his forehead. Nor is there anything to suggest a forbidding man in his physical make-up. Although tall and powerful looking, he is almost youthful in appearance.

Portrays Powerful Figures.

But after a while you get an inkling. You find, for instance, that he is a man who weighs his words carefully. He does not talk for the sake of talking. You can see that only important things interest him, and gradually you get to appreciate why he is called on to originate characters who must be powerful figures.

Mr. McKinnel is eager to investigate theatrical conditions here at first hand. He said that the English and American theatre were very different in their organization and methods, and that he was amazed at the length to which the production of plays and the building of theatres had gone in this country.

The Little Theatre, he said, struck him as the most wonderful thing he had seen in the short time he had been here, and he was prepared to accept it as a type of all the theatres that are being built here. He hesitated a minute at the former declaration, as he admitted that Broadway at night came very near rivaling it. He said that when he was whisked up Broadway at about 11 o'clock at night, just after his steamer had landed, he thought he must be in the midst of a perpetual fair or exposition. He refused to commit himself as to whether he liked it or not, but Mrs. McKinnel, who is here with him and who came in at the moment it was being discussed, professed a perfect willingness to say it was lovely, if she ought to, but—

In discussing his play, which it was not at all easy to get him to do, the actor said it was something rather different from the plays based on financial subjects that had already been given, because it was an endeavor to show the effect of absorption in business on the character of a man and on his family.

Its Authorship a Surprise.

"One of the most curious things about the play," he said, "is its author. The play was first put in my hands to read, but they did not tell me the name of the author. I went through it, and was much impressed. Then it was arranged that I should meet the author. I expected to be introduced to some gray-haired, middle-aged gentleman, with strong features. But imagine my surprise when I was presented to a very pretty girl, not much over 20 years old. Where she could have acquired the point of view to write that play was more than I could guess, for it was essentially a masculine point of view. It was her first work, too. I presume she must have had a relative who knew something about life in a small town where a glass factory is the industry, because I think she had not lived near one herself. But the play was different, and it turned out to be a great success."

Mr. McKinnel is an advocate of the small theatre and the intimate type of play, and was much interested in the report that followed the sailing of Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree to the effect that he would come back here next season and would probably appear at the Century Theatre. In discussing the size of that theatre, he said: "Personally, I almost think it is a mistake to build a large theatre. There is no one thing that can kill your production quicker than playing in a theatre that is too large for it. I believe in the small theatre, where the audience is much closer to the actor, and plays that fit this more intimate atmosphere."

If ever there was a man who refused to show the wonder over New York that foreigners say we demand of those who visit our shores, it is Mr. McKinnel. From the time he landed from his ship to the moment of the conversation in his hotel, the itinerary of his New York experience failed to provide a single thrill, with the possible exception of the sight of a fully illuminated Ferris wheel that he saw at Coney Island as the ship came in. The customs examination was "really not very much trouble; they were quite decent about it." While the taxicab fare was more than double, he admitted, what it would have been in London for the distance, he simply accepted that as a demonstration that you should not use taxicabs too much. Even the height of the buildings, which did draw some remark from his wife, seemed to leave him in possession of all his faculties, and he failed to express horror at the Broadway illuminated signs.

In fact, it was thoroughly evident that Mr. McKinnel had come over here to act his part in his play, do his best to make it successful, and let it go at that.

"BIG TIM" MUST STAY AWAY.

State of His Health Will Keep Senator from His Bowery Dinner.

It was said at Dr. Bond's sanitarium in Yonkers yesterday that, although the condition of Senator "Big Tim" Sullivan has shown encouraging improvement in the past ten days, it will not be advisable to permit him to leave on Christmas Day to attend the dinner he will give to his friends on the Bowery.

It had been reported that there was a possibility of his being able to attend, but it is now understood that he will instead write his guests a letter.

New Officers for Veteran Legion.

Encampment 38, Union Veteran Legion, has elected these officers for the year 1913: Colonel, John J. Birmingham; Lieutenant Colonel, Henry C. Rogers; Major, Henry McMullen; Chaplain, R. B. McCully; Quartermaster, W. P. Griffith; Surgeon, N. S. Roberts; Officer of the Day, Barnet Taylor, and Trustee for three years, Wilders Verner. Steps are being taken to procure from the railroads special rates to the Zanesville National Encampment.

McAdoo on Red Cross Board.

William G. McAdoo, Vice Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, received notice yesterday from Washington of his appointment by President Taft as a member of the Board of Incorporators of the American National Red Cross Society, to take the place made vacant by the resignation of Admiral George Dewey. The appointment, Mr. McAdoo was informed, had been unanimously ratified by the other members of the board at their December meeting.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Tschaikowsky, Grieg, and Johann Strauss Played—Persinger, Soloist.

Mr. Stransky gave a programme that pleased a large audience at the Sunday afternoon concert of the Philharmonic Society yesterday. He began with Tschaikowsky's fifth symphony, one of the Russian master's most enduring compositions, most abundantly filled with melodic inspiration and with rich orchestral color and expressive details. The orchestra did some of its best playing in this symphony in point of finish and smoothness and in showing forth the richness of the orchestration.

The other orchestral numbers were Grieg's "Elegiac Melodies" for string orchestra, "Herzwunden" and "Letster Frühling," being his own transscriptions of two of his songs; and a concert arrangement of Strauss's waltz, "The Beautiful Blue Danube." The pieces by Grieg have much poetic beauty and their orchestral garb becomes them remarkably well. Mr. Stransky played them with a full appreciation of their emotional value.

The soloist was Louis Persinger, the young American violinist who made his first appearance here in a recital some weeks earlier in the season. He presented Lalo's first concerto for violin, Op. 20; a composition of considerably greater value than his "Symphonie Espagnole" that violinists seem to prefer to it. Mr. Persinger was recognized at his first recital as an artist of serious aims, fine musical taste and a well-developed technique; and he compelled an enhanced admiration for his artistic performance of Lalo's concerto. He has a finished style and played the work with elegance and distinction. His tone is somewhat small, but it is pure and sweet in quality, and in technique he is expert, both in the left hand and in his bowing, and able easily to cope with the demands of this music, which he delivered with unfailing clearness and accuracy of intonation.

HAMMERSTEIN AS COMPOSER.

"Waltz Jubilee" of 26 Numbers to be Heard at Hippodrome.

At the concert to be given at the Hippodrome next Sunday evening a new composition of Oscar Hammerstein, entitled "A Waltz Jubilee," will be presented for the first time. The oddity of this composition consists in the fact that it contains no less than fourteen waltzes. Between the waltzes, appropriately titled, other compositions by Mr. Hammerstein, also new and unpublished, will be interpolated, marking the dividing lines between the waltzes. They consist of marches, songs, and mazorkas in the spirit of comic opera and musical comedy.

The waltz numbers are entitled "When You Said Yes," "The Green Rose," "Caresses," "Ballroom Echoes," "Valse Celeste," "White House Bells," "Nay, Nay, Pauline," "Just Hug, Don't Squeeze," "When All the World Was Young," "The Trial Kiss," "The Heart That Beats for Two," "Dimples," "Sing, Dance, and Laugh With Me," and "Let Me Cry Alone."

The dividing numbers are named "America Forever," "Forward, March," "Spick and Span," "Our Panama," "Love in a Nutshell," "Just Like That," "Trumps," "No Ceremonies, Please," "Watch Your Step," "Control Yourself," "Nellie," and "Thorns and Roses."

Mischa Elman at the Metropolitan.

Mischa Elman, the Russian violinist, was the feature of the concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. He played Saint-Saëns's concert in B minor and two shorter pieces. Mrs. Homer was heard in an air from "Samson et Dalila" and some English songs, and Mr. Slezak sang an air from "L'Africaine" and some songs. The orchestra was under the direction of Adolph Rothmeyer.

$10,000 at Hippodrome Xmas Benefit

It was announced last night at the Hippodrome that the receipts at the benefit performance for the Christmas fund of The New York American reached $10,000. This amount included the sale of tickets and the receipts from the sale of flowers and programmes. An immense crowd was present to see a long bill given by prominent actors and actresses who volunteered their services.

Dr. Stryker Preaches Here.

The Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, President of Hamilton College, preached the Christmas sermon yesterday morning in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Seventy-third Street and Broadway. He told again the story of Joseph and Mary journeying to Bethlehem for the taking of the census and finding that in the inn and in all the houses there was no room, so that it was in a manger that the newborn son was laid in His swathing clothes.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Henry W. Savage's productions of "Somewhere Else," a musical phantasy, and "Top 'o th' Mornin'," an Irish-American play, will both have had their dress rehearsals by tomorrow. The former opens at Utica Christmas night, and the latter at Rochester on Dec. 30.

Commencing Christmas Day, matinee performances of "The Whip" will be given every day at the Manhattan Opera House up to and including Jan. 2.

William J. Burns, the detective, returns to New York to-day to be present at the first performance to-morrow night at the Criterion of "The Argyle Case," in which he collaborated with Harriet Ford and Harvey J. O'Higgins.

The morality play, "Eager Heart," will be given on the evening of Jan. 3 at St. Mark's Chapel, Tenth Street and Avenue A, with special music performed by the organist and choir of St. Mark's.

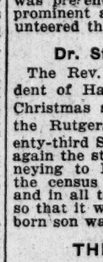
Kinemacolor films of the war in the Balkans arrived Saturday on the Lusitania and were examined by the officials of the company yesterday. The pictures were taken under the direction of Frederick Villiers, the war correspondent, under permission from King Ferdinand of Bulgaria. They will be shown at Carnegie Lyceum, beginning Dec. 30 in connection with pictures of "The Making of the Panama Canal."

MUSIC NOTES.

Arturo Toscanini is teaching Lucrezia Bori the rôles of Ninetta in "Falstaff" and Violetta in "La Traviata" to sing a the Verdi festival at Busseto next Autumn. It is probable that she will sing these parts at the Metropolitan next season.

Mr. Gatti-Casazza has been seized with a slight attack of illness, which has kept him away from the opera for a couple of days.

Christmas Appeal.



THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY asks your help to make a Merry Christmas for the children of the poor. Hundreds of orphans and homeless children find shelter in our Lodging Houses and Temporary Homes. 7,000 poor children of the tenements attend our Industrial Schools.

We especially ask your help in our work of rescuing orphans and homeless children and of giving them the happiness of possessing real homes and the loving care of foster parents.

A Christmas gift of FIFTY DOLLARS will enable the CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY to place a little waif in a country home and defray the cost of supervision until the child is firmly established in its new family circle.

Gifts large or small are welcome and will be used in accordance with the wishes of the donors.

EDWIN G. MERRILL, Treasurer,
105 East 22d St., New York City.
William Church Osborn, President.

MARRIED A MONTH AND JUST TELLING

Young People Thought, Perhaps, Their Families Might Object, and So Didn't Consult Them.

TELEPHONED AND WENT AWAY

Announcement Cards Going out Now to 1,000 Friends of Miss Kempson and William Page Carter.

The friends of Julie Cornelia Kempson, daughter of the late St. George Kempson, at one time a well-known New Jersey editor, and William Page Carter, a young stock broker, will be surprised to learn to-day, through a belated wedding notice in THE TIMES, that the couple were married on Nov. 16 in Jersey City. Mr. and Mrs. Carter returned recently from their honeymoon in the South, and are at present making their home at the Hawthorne Hotel Annex, 69 West Forty-eighth Street. They were busy addressing 1,000 announcements of their marriage last night. The cards will be mailed this morning to friends in this city and in the East and West.

Mrs. Carter and her husband met four years ago. Their friends and families knew that the two were deeply attached to each other, but nobody knew that the young people were engaged. They were not certain that their families would approve of their intention to get married, and both of them had a distaste for a large wedding, so they decided to go quietly to New Jersey, get married, and announce it afterward to their parents and friends. Mr. Carter said last night that they were both members of the Protestant Episcopal Church and were married by a clergyman of that faith. Mrs. Carter said her family lawyer was with them when the marriage was performed.

After the ceremony the couple called up their parents. Mr. Carter is the son of Dr. and Mrs. C. Shirley Carter of Leesburg, Va. Dr. Carter is a retired physician, and he and his wife spend much time in Washington, where they are well known in the social life of the capital. Young Mr. Carter immediately after the ceremony called up his father in Washington on the long-distance telephone. The announcement of their marriage, the bride and bridegroom said, was pleasantly received by their families. A brother of the bride, who lives at 604 West 162d Street, said last night his family expected the young couple would some day be married, and that they had been glad to hear the news from his sister. After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Carter spent several days at Old Point Comfort and then visited Mr. Carter's parents in Virginia.

The bride is the daughter of the late St. George Kempson and Helen A. Hall of Perth Amboy.

The bride was the third of the four daughters born to Mr. and Mrs. Kempson. Mr. Kempson, who was a personal friend of Grover Cleveland, founded the X Y Z Railroad and Steamboat Guide, and also established The Weekly Enquirer in Metuchen, N. J. In 1884 he took up his residence in Perth Amboy, and bought The Middlesex County Democrat. Later he became editor and owner of The Insurance Journal.

Kempson in 1898 went to North Dakota for a divorce from his first wife. Mrs. Kempson got an injunction to stop it after proceedings had been begun, but he got the decree, and, returning to New Jersey, married Miss Amy E. Daniels of Metuchen.

The first Mrs. Kempson had him arrested for contempt of court, and he was sent to the New Brunswick (N. J.) prison. He attributed this to the work of political enemies. He died in 1907.

NEW SPANISH CHURCH HERE.

Its Temporary Home Is in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The organization of what is said to be the first Spanish Evangelical church in the city took place yesterday afternoon in the lecture room of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. After the Rev. Samuel F. Gordiano, the pastor, had finished his sermon, delivered in Spanish to a congregation of more than 100 Spanish-speaking persons, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Jelliffe, Chairman of the Organization Committee of the New York City Mission and Tract Society, read the formal announcement by virtue of which they were constituted as the Spanish Evangelical Church.

Dr. A. F. Schauffler, President of the City Mission and Tract Society; Dr. J. G. Flagg, also of the society, and Dr. Parkhurst were also present and shook hands with the members of the newly organized church. Dr. Parkhurst made an address without even once mentioning politics or Mayor Gaynor, pausing at the end of each long flowing period while the Rev. Mr. Gordiano translated his words into Spanish for the benefit of the Mexicans, Cubans, South Americans, West Indians, and Spaniards who made up the congregation.

The newly formed Spanish Evangelical Church will continue to enjoy the hospitality of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, worshipping in the lecture room as its members did before their organization as an independent church. The following were appointed officers for the coming year: Vincent Lenares of Spain, Francis J. Otero of Colombia, Steven Armengod of Spain, William Mussen of England, and Simon Pearce of Gibraltar.

ARRESTED FOR SUNDAY WORK

Magistrate Discharges Street Foreman, Saying Work was a Public Good.

Thomas Fulton of 354 East Twenty-first Street, foreman of a large gang of men repairing Fourteenth Street, was arrested by Policeman John Stahl for working on Sunday. In discharging Fulton Magistrate Herbert said that all the Magistrates held that work of this nature was for the public good.

The policeman explained that he had made the arrest by order of his Lieutenant. The Magistrate replied that he was not criticising the policeman, but it seemed strange that all the Lieutenants did not know that such work was a necessity, and that by doing it on Sunday the general public was saved inconvenience.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Two Incoming Ocean Liners.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

PROVENCE, (Havre.)—S. G. Blythe, Mrs. M. Chapman, Jesse Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. George Eustis, Andre de Fouquieres, R. W. Goelet, Mrs. F. E. Hamilton, Mrs. W. J. King, Miss Constance Lounsberry, Mrs. A. Motley, J. Pence, F. Riggs, Mrs. G. B. Spencer, Count de Santa Eulalia, Countess Venturini, and Charles Tardan.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, (Hamburg.)—Miss E. M. Barnard, Miss Rosalie Butterfield, Mrs. L. H. Evans, Mrs. W. O. Goodrich, Miss Isabel Graham, E. Wood Green, Miss Louise Hill, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jones, Mrs. F. S. Mason, Mrs. B. Manly, Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Nelson, H. A. Smack, Mr. and Mrs. S. Powers, Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Sears, Miss Mary Wilson, and Prof. J. Tate.

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GEN. DOMINGO DIAZ DEAD.

Pneumonia Kills Him Here En Route from Paris to Panama.

Gen. Domingo Diaz, long associated as soldier and diplomat with the fortunes of Panama, died on Thursday at the Hotel Endicott, Columbus Avenue and Eighty-first Street, where he was stopping with his party on his way from Paris to Panama. Death was caused by pneumonia. Gen. Diaz was 71 years old.

With him at the time of his death were his wife and his daughter and her husband, Gen. and Mrs. Juan Jiminiz, and they will go on to Panama on Friday with the body.

Domingo Diaz played a long and important part in the shifting history of Central American politics. When Panama was still a part of Colombia he was the head of a liberal faction, and at one time led an armed revolution. His surrender to the Government forces under Gen. Alban came in December, 1901.

He had a hand in the creation of the independent republic, and subsequently served that Government as its representative in France, Italy, and Belgium. For the last two years he had lived in Paris, although he made a trip to Panama a year ago.

COL. D. B. DYER DEAD.

A Friend of "Buffalo Bill," He Collected Many Indian Relics.

Col. D. B. Dyer, a pioneer in the West and South and a friend and associate of Col. W. F. Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill," died yesterday morning at his home in Kansas City. He was about 70 years old.

Col. Dyer was for many years an Indian Commissioner in the Indian Territory, and possessed what is said to be one of the finest collections of Indian relics and curios in existence. A year ago he presented the collection to Kansas City, and the city erected a special building to house it, known as the Dyer Museum.

He was the first Mayor of Guthrie, Okla., and the first to install an electrical system in Augusta, Ga.

Theodore F. Littell.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., Dec. 22.—Theodore F. Littell, who died here yesterday, was one of the pioneers of Summit. In 1840, when the population was but a handful, when the railroad was not dreamed of, and a trip to the metropolis was a bigger undertaking than it would be now to go to Chicago, William Littell, his father, opened the first grocery store in the settlement. Theodore succeeded his father as Postmaster, serving during the Administration of President Arthur.

Dennis Nunan.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Dec. 22.—Dennis Nunan, who as a boy went to work with Patterson Brothers, hardware dealers of Park Row, Manhattan, as office boy, and rose to be Vice President of that concern, died at his home on Egbert Hill this afternoon from an attack of acute indigestion. Dean George F. Brown, the rector of the Church of the Assumption, was a guest at Mr. Nunan's house when he was stricken.

Mr. Nunan is survived by a widow and seven children, the oldest of whom is 12 years of age.

Obituary Notes.

HERMAN PRICE, 66 years old, engaged in the insurance business at 271 Broadway, died yesterday at his home, 200 West 111th Street, from pneumonia.

WALTER NEWBERY, 60 years old, and for thirty years with the Mutual Life Insurance Company, died yesterday in St. Luke's Hospital from injuries which he received on Wednesday by being run down by an automobile at 163th Street and Broadway.

LYMAN DWIGHT BROWN, the local representative of the Hope Webbing Company of Pawtucket, R. I., died on Saturday at his home, 300 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. He was for many years engaged in the webbing business in various cities in New England, where he was well known.

ROBERT SQUIRES, who was for thirty-five years prominently identified with the collar industry and was a member of the United Shirt and Collar Company of Troy, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his home in Saratoga Springs. He was about 60 years of age.

MICHAEL ROBERT CONLEY, a civil and mechanical engineer, is dead of heart disease at his home, 949 Euclid Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventieth year. He served in the civil war with the Fiftieth New York Regiment, and was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg.

JOHN F. LOWERY, Superintendent of piers of the White Star Line in Brooklyn, died of acute bronchitis on Saturday at his home, 484 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-third year.

JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, manager of the Standard Rope and Twine Company for many years, died on Friday at his home, 1,901 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn.

DANIEL PRITCHARD, 77 years old, is dead at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Tallman W. Foster, 59 Evergreen Place, East Orange, N. J.

MARY HENDERSON WHITNEY, widow of James Frothingham Whitney, is dead at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Florence Betts, 718 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, in her ninety-second year.

MAX OPPENHEIMER, a manufacturer of optical supplies, died of pneumonia on Saturday at his home, 215 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-sixth year.

Mrs. JULIA FULLER McKENNA died after a short illness on Friday at her home, 276A Quincy Street, Brooklyn.

Col. JAMES A. STAHLE, formerly a representative in Congress from the York-Adams-Cumberland District of Pennsylvania, died on Saturday at his home near York, Penn., in his eighty-first year. He was Colonel of the Eighty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the civil war.

CAROLINE CHUDOBA, 81 years old, died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Richard F. Kelly, 7 Grove Terrace, Montclair, N. J.

ANNIE PRENTISS STAPLES, widow of Capt. Cyrus Staples, died suddenly on Saturday at the home of her brother, George H. Prentiss, a banker, 108 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. She was 68 years old.

C. RICHARD MERZ, an importer, of 117 Pearl Street, died on Friday at his home, 2,426 Aqueduct Avenue, the Bronx.

MORTIMER R. OWENS, 24 years old, died on Saturday at his home, 571 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, of tuberculosis developed from a tropical fever he contracted several years ago while in the Philippines as a First Lieutenant of the United States Coast Survey. He was the son of Bernard A. Owens, well known in Democratic circles in Brooklyn.

GLADYS WAYLAND, 10 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis C. Wayland, died on Saturday at her home, 290 Westminster Road, Flatbush.

LYDIA ELIZABETH SAWTELLE, 78 years old, wife of Horace C. Sawtelle, died of paralysis on Friday at her home, 633 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BENDIX.—Dec. 21, 618 West 136th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bendix, a daughter.

KRESNER.—Dec. 14, 619 Halsey St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Kresner, a son.

LEVY.—Dec. 17, 20 East 97th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Levy, a daughter.

ROGERS.—Dec. 15, 204 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Rogers, a son.

ROSENBAUM.—Dec. 19, 357 West 115th St., to Mr. and Mrs. E. Rosenbaum, a son.

SCHAAP.—Dec. 18, 809 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Schaap, a daughter.

Engaged.

DELGADO—GEBHART.—The engagement is announced of Chandos Delgado and Lillie Gebhart.

Married.

CARTER—KEMPSON.—On Saturday, Nov. 16, 1912, Julie C. Kempson, daughter of the late St. George Kempson, to William Page Carter, son of Dr. and Mrs. C. Shirley Carter of Leesburg, Va. Western and Southern papers please copy.

DRENNEN—JOHNSTON.—On Saturday, Dec. 21, at 38 West 75th St., this city, by the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, Eloise, daughter of Mrs. Harrison R. Johnston, to Walter Melville Drennen, all of Birmingham, Ala.

ADLER—FISCHER.—Dec. 15, Ella Fischer to Samuel Adler.

CLARKE—NICOLL.—Dec. 17, Augusta Nicoll to Oakytel H. Clarke.

FREEDMAN—COHEN.—Dec. 16, Hattie Cohen to Harry A. Freedman.

GADE—ALDEN.—Dec. 18, Mabel P. Alden to H. S. Gade.

HACKER—JOSEPHS.—Dec. 18, Celia M. Josephs to Sol H. Hacker.

LAUTERBACH—KRONTHAL.—Dec. 17, Hazel Kronthal to Morton Lauterbach.

LEVY—NICOLL.—Dec. 17, Miriam C. Well to Horatio J. Levy.

SALK—PRESS.—Dec. 21, Dora Press to Daniel Salk.

SCHIMPE—DAVENPORT.—Dec. 21, Mary Davenport to Frank Schimpe.

WALSH—REGAN.—Dec. 17, Margaretta V. Regan to Dr. R. Emmet Walsh.

WEINSTEIN—LIVINGSTON.—Dec. 15, Beatrice Livingston to David D. Weinstein.

Died.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Dec. 21, William C. Brown, beloved husband of Catherine A. Brown, in his 65th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 708 Macon St., Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Dec. 23, 8:30 o'clock. Brethren of Lebanon Lodge, No. 191, F. & A. M., are invited.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on Dec. 21, 1912, Lyman Dwight Brown. Services at his late residence, 300 Washington Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday afternoon, Dec. 23, 1912, at 4 o'clock.

CHALUS.—On Dec. 22, 1912, Marie, widow of Gaspard Chalus. Funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 24, from her late residence, 222 Echo Place, Bronx, at 11 A. M.

CHUDOBA.—At Montclair, N. J., on Dec. 21, 1912, Caroline B., widow of John F. Chudoba. Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Richard F. Kelly, 7 Grove Terrace, on Monday, on arrival of train leaving Barclay St. at 10:35 A. M., (D., L. & W. R. R.) Interment private.

CRUICKSHANK.—At Big Indian, Ulster County, N. Y., James Cruickshank, on Saturday, Dec. 21, 1912. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DALE.—Suddenly, at her residence on Sunday, Dec. 22, 1912, Annie Kellogg, wife of Alfred G. Dale. Notice of funeral hereafter. Illinois papers please copy.

GALE.—Ormond J., entered into life eternal Dec. 22, 1912. Services at 2,168 67th St., near 22d Av., Sea Beach Line, Brooklyn, at 8:30 P. M., Dec. 23, 1912.

GOELET.—Funeral services for the late Harriette Warren Goelet will be held at St. Thomas's Church on Monday, Dec. 23, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

GROSS.—James H., on Sunday, in his 75th year, after a lingering illness, at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles F. Pope, 321 West 78th St. Funeral private. Burial at Albany. Albany papers please copy.

HOLLAND.—Saul, on Dec. 21, after lingering illness, departed this life, in his 53d year. Funeral Monday noon, Dec. 23, 1912, at his late residence, 231 East 87th.

HOPPER.—Isaac A., in the 61st year of his life, Dec. 21, 1912, at his home, 135 West 122d St. Funeral services at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, 125th St. and Morningside Av., on Tuesday, Dec. 24, at 10 A. M. Interment in St. Raymond's Cemetery.

JOHNSTON.—On Friday, Dec. 20, 1912, John Jay Johnston, in the 80th year of his age. Funeral services at his residence, 333 Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 23, at 8 P. M.

MEDD.—On Dec. 21, 1912, at Liberty, N. Y., George A. Medd. Funeral services Monday evening, 8 o'clock, at the Taylor Chapel, 154 East 23d St., New York City. Interment at Greenwood.

MERCHANT.—On Sunday, Dec. 22, 1912, Mary E., widow of George F. Merchant, at her home, 440 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. Funeral private.

MILLER.—On Dec. 21, 1912, Rev. Alexander James Miller. Services at St. Thomas's Church, White Marsh, Penn., Tuesday, the 24th, at 11 A. M. Train leaves Broad St. Station, Philadelphia, at 9:53. Interment at St. Peter's, Philadelphia, on arrival, about 2 o'clock.

MAGUIRE.—Mary, remains lying in state, "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d St., (FRANK E. CAMPBELL, BUILDING.)

MUNRO-FERGUSON.—In New York on Saturday, Dec. 21, Edith I. Munro-Ferguson, daughter of E. Mandeville Munro-Ferguson and the late Robert Munro-Ferguson of Assynt Novar, Rossshire, Scotland. British papers please copy.

NEWBERY.—At St. Luke's Hospital, Dec. 22, 1912, Walter Newbery. Funeral services at the chapel of E. P. Luckings, 851 Amsterdam Avenue, Tuesday morning at 9:30. Interment private.

POLLOCK.—On Dec. 21, 1912, Lura M., wife of Frederick J. Pollock. Funeral will leave Massapequa, L. I., on 12:08 P. M. train Monday. Interment at Oxford, Penn., 2 P. M. Tuesday.

POUCHER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 21, at his late residence, 36 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, Edward S. Poucher, in the 83d year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the First Universalist Church, Hudson, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

PRICE.—Herman, in his 67th year, Dec. 22, 1912. Funeral, Tuesday, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 200 West 111th St. Please omit flowers.

PRITCHARD.—At East Orange, N. J., Dec. 21, 1912, Daniel Pritchard, in his 78th year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Tallmadge W. Foster, 59 Evergreen Place, Tuesday, Dec. 24, at 3 o'clock, on arrival of 2:23 train from Hoboken for Brick Church Station, Cleveland, Ohio, papers please copy.

Huyler's stores will be closed this morning until 10:30 o'clock during the interment of my brother, John Seys Huyler.

FRANK DeK. HUYLER,
President.

A Christmas Appeal for Hope Farm

There are 175 children at Hope Farm who are being taught and trained industrially and in other ways for usefulness and happiness. They are not misdemeanants or juvenile offenders, but simply CHILDREN OF NEGLECT. The work of caring for them is largey dependent upon voluntary contributions, and at this Christmas season, when the LITTLE CHILD is on the throne, we appeal to the good people of New York to help us to take care of them.

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Died.

RAYWOOD.—Suddenly, Friday, at 109 West 121st St., Margaret, wife of Thomas H. Raywood. Funeral services at the Church of St. Thomas Apostle, 113th St. and St. Nicholas Av., Tuesday, 10 A. M. Interment private.

SAXE.—On Sunday, Dec. 22, of cerebral meningitis, Harold Fisher Saxe, son of Herbert K. and Evelyn Fisher Saxe, aged six months and three days. Funeral from the residence of his parents, Madison, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 24, at 3:15 o'clock.

SEELEY.—At his home on Brooklawn Av., Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 22, 1912, Frederick Sterling, beloved husband of Gertrude Bamber and son of the late William E. and Jane E. Seeley, in the 49th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SLAWSON.—In Brooklyn on Sunday, Dec. 22, 1912, Mary O., widow of David W. Slawson, in the 63d year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 345 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, at 2:30 P. M.

SQUIRES.—Suddenly, at Saratoga Springs, Sunday, Dec. 22, Robert Squires, beloved husband of Ellen L. Squires. Funeral and interment strictly private.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, Dec. 21, 1912, William H. Taylor, son of the late Joseph R. Taylor, in his eighth year. Funeral services from his late residence, 813 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday, 2 P. M.

THORNLEY.—On Saturday, Dec. 21, 1912, Julian Thornley. Funeral service at his late residence, 2,281 Loring Place, Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

VICKERS.—After a short illness, on Saturday, Dec. 21, 1912, Susanna Gillmore Vickers, beloved wife of William Vickers, at her residence, 140 Temple St., Astoria, L. I. Funeral services on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at the Church of the Redeemer, Temple and Crescent Sts., Astoria, at 2 o'clock.

WENDELL.—At her home, 8 East 38th St., on Friday, Dec. 20, Mary Bertodi, widow of Jacob Wendell and daughter of the late N. A. Barrett of Boston, aged 80 years. Funeral service at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., Dec. 23, at 10 A. M.

BAKER.—Hewlett S., 659 East 242d St., Dec. 20, aged 83. Funeral service to-day.

BANNOR.—Bridget, Dec. 20. Funeral 263 West 118th St., to-day, 2 P. M.

HASLER.—Charles, 2½ Macdougal St., Dec. 21, aged 22. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

HIRSCH.—Rosalia, 2,270 Washington Av., Dec. 20. Funeral to-day, 10:30 A. M.

HOGAN.—Mary, Dec. 21. Funeral 75 West 47th St. to-day, 10:30 A. M.

HOYER-SCHOLLER.—Madeline, Dec. 20, aged 50. Funeral 223 8th Av.

JOST.—Alice, 3,149 Broadway, Dec. 20.

KANTROWITZ.—Dr. Adolph, 136 West 113th St., Dec. 22. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

KIRLY.—Jennie D., 404 St. Nicholas Av., Dec. 21. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

KORN.—Katherine, Isabella Home, Dec. 20, aged 70. Funeral to-day, 10 A.M.

LOCKWOOD.—Mary, 416 East 18th St., Dec. 20, aged 42.

McCUE.—Daniel J., 438 West 40th St., Dec. 21, aged 22. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

O'CONNOR.—Ann P., 952 6th Av., Dec. 20. Funeral to-morrow.

ROBINSON.—John M., 451 East 138th St., Dec. 20. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

WESTENBERGER.—Clara, 479 Brock Av., Dec. 21, aged 27. Funeral to-morrow, 1 P. M.

WILLIAMS.—George C., Dec. 21. Funeral 263 West 118th St. to-morrow, 1 P. M.

WITTNER.—John, 117 East 92d St., Dec. 21. Funeral notice later.

Brooklyn.

AMBERT.—Daniel, 321 Leonard St., Dec. 20. Funeral to-morrow, aged 65. Funeral service to-day.

CAHILL.—Dennis S., 395 Kosciusko St., Dec. 21. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

COSTELLO.—James L., 73 Duffield St., Dec. 20. Funeral to-morrow, 2:30 P. M.

DAHRENBURG.—Emma W. C., 551 9th St., Dec. 20. Funeral private.

DAVIS.—Nettie, Jewish Hospital, Dec. 20, aged 43.

DREWS.—Henry, 373 Marion St., Dec. 20, aged 63.

FURLONG.—John W., 5,709 New Utrecht Av., Dec. 20

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Standing out prominently among the influences which accounted for the betterment in the position of the security market which occurred during the latter part of last week is the fact that within three weeks, or four at the most, the monetary stringency with which Wall Street and the Bourses of Europe have been struggling will in the ordinary working of events have been so far relieved that funds will again be available upon relatively easy terms for use in the purchase of securities. No event now foreseen can prevent altogether some improvement in this direction, and there are probabilities which might well serve in the near future to put an entirely different complexion upon the money market. The day-to-day trader in stocks is likely to place many other things above the money market as an influence upon prices. Other factors, which affect surface rather than fundamental conditions, do seem at times to dominate among stock market influences, but in the long run the movement of security values must inevitably reflect the state of the money market, at least in its broad movements. The unsettlement of the stock market which began in October in orderly reaction, and which in its later stages developed into a very confused decline, can in one or another of its phases be attributed to a wide variety of influences, but running as a continuous factor beneath them all was the dearness of money. Primarily, the high rates which money commanded were due to the absorption of credit by trade, which was and is still moving in enormous volume. Upon this healthy activity of money was superimposed fears of political complications in Europe, the effect of which was to put an unhealthy and abnormal strain upon the money markets of Europe, and at least by reflex action upon our own. Had peace prevailed in Europe, and had confidence in its remaining undisturbed been complete, even the great activity in trade would not have forced stock market liquidation of the worldwide extent which was witnessed in recent months. Europe would in all probability have been a buyer instead of a large seller of American securities, and the stock market record of the last four months might well have been very different.

Tightness of money and fears of European complications started prices downward, and they were carried steadily lower by a number of other factors, whose adverse influence was increased by the presence of these two. If this broad view of the movement of prices since the high record of the year was reached last September be in the main correct, it is not strange that signs of an improving foreign situation, which were afforded last week, should have been influential in bringing about a brisk recovery, the most decided forward movement which has occurred since the great unsettlement of the market, which began three weeks ago. The betterment in the European outlook not only was indicated in the news of the late days of the week regarding the progress of the peace conferences in London, but was also reflected in a very tangible way by the signs of lessened strain in the foreign money markets. One straw which pointed the direction in which events were moving was the purchase in this market of short-term securities by both London and Paris. Particularly was the latter significant, for the tightening of the purse-strings of France, both by the people themselves and by the bankers of the country, has been one of the features of the situation which has stood for many weeks as a constant reminder of the influence which political apprehensions has exerted upon the money markets of the world. The decision of the Governors of the English and Continental banks to allow their discount rates to remain undisturbed afforded another indication of the solid grounds upon which hopefulness in respect to the settlement of the problems which have confronted Europe were based. In this market, also, money was easier, not only for call but for time loans as well. It was significant, too, that commercial paper began to be taken with a little more freedom by the banks here and that the general market for short-term securities showed some improvement. It would partake of overconfidence to expect that the money markets, whether our own or those of Europe, will escape all inconvenience in the closing days of the year, when temporary demands for money will be so large. But this much is true, that the preparation for the January payments and for the end-of-the-year settlements in Europe promise now to be carried through with diminished discomfort. If a settlement of the Balkan question has been reached by the end of the year, or if it gives a certainty of promise of being ended in the early days of the New Year, the money markets will be able to meet the purely trade and financial requirements of the passage from the old year to the new without laboring under the strain of a great fear. Indeed, even now there seems little ground left for the apprehensions which were so unsettling to the financial markets.

Just as the adverse influence of the money and European situations was supplemented during the decline in prices by a number of other factors, so, too, the upturn in the closing days of last week, when those situations showed signs of improvement, was helped by other matters, which served to put the general situation in a somewhat better light. The confusion over the Union Pacific situation lost much of its force as a stock-market factor as soon as the exact status of the matter was made publicly known. The questions involved in the disagreement between the Union Pacific management and the Attorney General in respect to the requirements of the decisions recently rendered by the Supreme Court are important, but they are by no means beyond a happy solution. It remains to be seen just how they are to be worked out, but the submission of them to the adjudication of the Supreme Court was clearly interpreted by the stock market, for the time being at least, as promising a satisfactory settlement. The decision in the anthracite case was one of those two-sided court pronouncements which are described as a victory for the Government, or for the defendants, according to the point of view. However this particular decision is more accurately to be regarded, it was interpreted by the Reading Company, one of the roads most concerned, as leaving it, as a matter of policy, free to announce an increase in its dividend from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent. within two days of the handing down of the Supreme Court's decision. The influence of that dividend increase became greater as the general aspect of the market improved. The impression created by Mr. Morgan's testimony before the Pujo Committee was another of the matters which gave encouragement to the security markets. In any attempt to measure the permanency of the improvement which took place from Thursday on, count must of course be taken of the part which short covering played in the upturn in prices, but while that was doubtless a potent influence the action of the stock list as a whole suggested a considerable volume of buying by others than those who were buying against short sales at a higher level.

Publication of the figures of the country's foreign trade for the month of November fell at a time when it was well calculated, because of the passing of the extreme pessimism which had marked much of the recent discussion of affairs in Wall Street, to impress upon the financial community the importance of the part which is being played in the general economic situation by the wonderfully prosperous state of our trade with other countries. The imports were large, but so great was the growth in exports that the credit trade balance of the month was the largest, without exception, in the history of the country. There is much present discussion of the likelihood of an early contraction in trade in the United States, a possibility which most, who regard it as a probability, attribute to the impending changes in the tariff and the incoming of a new National Administration. In some lines orders are coming to hand at least as rapidly as old orders are being filled, but in others forward business is under some check. This does not necessarily mean any such contraction as some are disposed to expect, though prudence suggests some reserve in counting on an undiminished volume of trade throughout the period of tariff discussion. But so great has been the scale on which business has been moving that some falling off may be experienced without resulting in any serious loss in earnings to the manufacturing, transportation, and trading concerns of the country. And if the discussion be more closely confined to the stock market itself any inferences regarding the effect upon security values of a moderate contraction in business should be drawn in the light of the fact that in recent months while business was mounting to new high records of activity stocks were declining.

RECOVERY IN LONDON.

Better Political Outlook Makes Markets Optimistic and Sends Prices Up.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The decision of the Bank of England on Thursday not to alter the Bank rate makes it practically certain that it will not be increased before the end of the year. There is even some little expectation that the Bank's Directors at their next meeting, which will be held on Tuesday, (Christmas Eve,) will find themselves able to make a reduction of the official rate. This shows the complete change which has come over affairs, inasmuch as the general belief was that last Thursday would see the rate raised to 6 per cent.

The task of the Bank's Directors in maintaining 5 per cent. was facilitated by favorable political developments, which, among other things, enabled Germany to curtail her gold requirements.

The market is not discussing changes in money in January, and it is agreed that London will be able to supply all the gold wanted.

The stock markets have also recovered from the pessimism prevalent in the early part of the week. The improvement is due to the better European political outlook, and the week closed with the markets in an optimistic mood, the official announcement confirming the news that the powers had reached an understanding, sending up quotations, which remained at their highest points. Consols were among the first to be affected by better conditions. American securities were as prompt to respond to the better political news as any other market, and all leaders closed with a substantial improvement.

PARIS PRICES RECOVER.

Little Prospect, However, of Resumption of Activity Before End of Year.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—After a sharp relapse on Monday, which caused Rio Tintos to slump 55 points, a general rally took place on the following day and continued all the week on news of the strengthening of foreign Bourses, especially that of Vienna. Business, however, is growing less every day, and there appears little prospect of torpor, which has settled on the market, being displaced before the end of the year. Despite the more optimistic feeling as regards the European situation, the public is evidently disposed to await further developments and more settled conditions before embarking upon important deals.

The fortnightly settlement was carried through with comparative ease, although money was dearer than was anticipated, varying between 4½ and 5½. The Bourse closed firm in all departments, all important securities registering good advances, especially Rio Tintos.

MONEY SCARCE IN BERLIN.

But Stock Prices Rise Owing to Better International Outlook.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—The clearing of the political skies this week resulted in strong prices on the Boerse. In particular, the announcement of the agreement of the powers as to Albania had a buoyant effect.

The upward movement, however, was retarded by the continued tightness of money, both home and foreign supplies being scarce. There has been much hoarding here, and the situation is worse than at any time since 1907.

Foreign assistance is almost wholly lacking. The banks demand 8% per cent. for contangos.

A sharp pinch is expected in the final week of the year.

DIVIDENDS BY FAILED BANKS.

Those in State Banking Department's Hands Paid $3,639,285, Says Van Tuyl.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—Supt. George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., of the State Banking Department, in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 last, took possession of nine corporations under the law placing the liquidation of failed institutions with his department. This list included two small banks, the State Savings Bank of New York City, in which a large defalcation was discovered; five savings and loan associations, and one mortgage company. Up to Sept. 30 Mr. Van Tuyl had paid to the depositors with and creditors of failed institutions twenty-one separate dividends, aggregating $3,639,285. This included payments by thirteen failed institutions, and involved a notable record of achievement by the liquidation bureau of the Banking Department. In a statement issued to-day Supt. Van Tuyl says:

"Included in the dividends paid were record-breaking distributions of 80 per cent. in the Sea Cliff Bank of Sea Cliff, L. I., and the State Bank of Pike, two small institutions which, owing to mismanagement, were taken over by the department. After the close of the fiscal year an additional dividend of 10 per cent. was paid to creditors of the State Bank of Pike. Another notable dividend recently paid was one of 10 per cent. to depositors of the failed Carnegie Trust Company. This called for the distribution of $641,037.

"The Liquidation Bureau has supervision at present of eighteen failed institutions, with total assets at the date of closing of $12,462,611, and approximately 30,000 creditors. In addition to the payment of loans aggregating $1,400,420 due from certain of the foregoing institutions, preferred creditors have been paid a total of $101,575 and dividends in the amount of $4,136,875 have been disbursed to general creditors.

"The percentage cost of liquidation of these institutions which to date have paid dividends to creditors is as follows: Lafayette Trust Company, 5.24 per cent.; Union Dime Permanent Loan Association, 6.60; Binghamton Trust Company, 2.91; Borough Bank of Brooklyn, 3.75; European-American Bank, 9.32; Bank of Wayne, 4.95; Washington Savings Bank, 3.27; Knickerbocker Savings and Loan Company, 1.95; Afro-American Investment and Building Company, 8.62; Greenpoint Polish Co-operative Savings and Loan Association, 7.78; Carnegie Safe Deposit Company, 13.39; Sea Cliff Bank, 4.52; State Savings Bank, 5.97. It will be seen from the foregoing that the average percentage cost to Oct. 1, 1912, of these thirteen liquidations is 6.02 per cent."

RECORD YEAR IN COMMERCE.

Imports $1,800,000,000, Exports $2,400,000,000 for 1912.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The foreign trade of the United States in 1912 will exceed all previous records. Figures just compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, indicate that the imports of the year will approximate $1,800,000,000, against $1,563,000,000 in 1910, which was the former high record year for imports, and that the exports will aggregate $2,400,000,000, against $2,093,000,000 in the former high record year for exports, 1911. The calendar year also will break all records in the value of both imports and exports.

The increase in imports occurred especially in manufacturers' raw materials, which for the ten months for which figures are available, amounted to $523,873,088, against $421,508,273 in the same months of last year. The increase occurred especially in hides and skins, which showed a gain of $33,000,000; rubber, about $20,000,000; wool, more than $15,000,000, and fibres, $10,000,000.

In foodstuffs, imports of coffees showed an increase of $31,000,000 and sugar $23,000,000. Exports of cotton for the eleven months of 1912 amounted to $531,000,000, against $440,000,000 for the same months in 1911. Wheat exports for the period probably will amount to about 100,000,000 bushels, exceeding by about 20,000,000 the record of last year.

WEEK'S CURB TRANSACTIONS.

The principal sales were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
	INDUSTRIALS.				
2,500	Allied Sec. Co. 84	81	84	+ 2	
19,200	Brit.-Am. Tob.	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
100	Brown Shoe	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
1,000	Brown Shoe pf. 100	99	99½	— 3	
320	Cluett Pea'y pf. 102⅞	102¼	102⅜	— 1	
250	Emer. Braham. 65¾	65	65	— 1½	
1,058	E. Bra'am pf. 100	98½	100	+ 1½	
1,500	Houston Oil	20½	18¼	20½	— 1¼
300	Int. R. T. ctfs.	11½	10¼	10¼	— 1¼
145	L. V. C. S. Co. 230	230	230	..	
200	Man. Shirt Co. pf. w. i.	102¼	102¼	102¼	— 1½
50	Marc. of Am. n.	5½	5½	5½	+ ¾
5,200	*Mays Oil	22	15	22	+ 6
300	Pet. Mulliken	28¾	28	28¾	— 4¾
517	S. Oil of N. J. 397	392	394	— 2	
19,300	Tob. Prod. pf.	98½	90	97½	+ 5½
26,500	Un. C. S. w. i.	111½	104½	109	— 1¾
2,100	U. C. S. pf. w. i.	117¾	116½	117¾	— 2¾
450	U. S. L. & H. n.	13	12	13	+ 1
2,835	Wilcys Overia'd. 72	67½	72	+ 3	
1,290	Wilcys Ove'd pf. 101	99¼	101	+ ¼	
	RAILROADS.				
20,800	Gt. North. rts.	2 17-32	2½	2⅝	+1-16
3,840	Manhat. Tran.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
	MINING.				
17,350	Alaska G. M.	12¾	10⅝	12⅝	+ 1¾
1,500	*Beaver Con.	41	40	40	— 1
18,000	*Big Four	58	55	58	+ 3
41,000	Braden Copper.	10⅝	9½	10⅝	+ ½
1,700	Brit. Col. Cop.	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
700	Buffalo Mines.	2⅜	1⅞	2	— ⅜
5,500	Chesterfield Cop.	10	9	9	..
8,000	*C. O. D. Cons.	8	6	7	..
1,700	Con. Ari. Sm. nw.	½	7-16	½	+ 1
5,000	*Dia. Blk. Butte	6	5	6	+ 1
5,420	El Paso nw.	6⅜	6	6¼	+ ¼
20	First Nat. Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
4,300	*Florence	65	58	60	+ 8
4,800	Giroux Mining.	4⅛	3⅝	3 15-16	+ ⅛
3,700	Gold Hill Cons.	¼	3-16	¼	—1-16
14,500	Goldfield Min.	7	6	7	+ 1
4,900	Gr.-Can. nw.	9½	8¼	9¼	+ ⅜
900	Kerr Lake. 2 11-16	2 9-10	2 11-16	+3-16	
4,800	La Rose Cons.	2½	2 13-16	+ ⅜	
1,000	Ltg. Crk. G. D.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
1,295	Mas. Val., new.	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
500	McK.-Dar.	2 1 15-16	1 15-16	—1-16	
2,800	Mines Co. of Amer., new.	4	3	3	— ½
20,800	*Mut. Min. Co.	58	50	58	— 1
975	Nevada Hills.	1 7-16	1 5-16	1⅜	..
15,000	*N. J. Min. Co.	17	15	16	..
1,800	Nipissing Min.	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
50	Nor. Butte Dev.	5-16	5-16	5-16	—1-16
1,450	Ohio Copper.	1 3-16	1	1 1-16	— ⅛
5,700	Pueblo S. & R. w. i.	2¼	2	2¼	—1-16
18,200	Stewart Mining.	2¼	1⅞	1 15-16	—3-16
59,150	*Tonopah Merg.	84	76	81	+ 6
4,020	Tonopah Ext.	2⅜	2 3-16	2 5-16	— ⅛
1,600	Ton. M. of Nev.	6⅛	6 1-16	6⅛	..
10	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
4,800	Tuiarosa.	1 1-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
1,500	Union Mines.	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1-16
4,450	West End Con.	1⅝	1¼	1 3-16	+1-16
4,800	*Wettl. Silv. M.	26	25	25	+ 1
2,600	Yukon Gold	3¼	3 1-16	3⅛	— ⅛
	BONDS.				
$96,000	Brad. Cop. 6s. 210	193	208	+11	
44,000	Brad. Cop. 7s. 210	194	205	+15	
127,000	B. C. 7s new. 210	193	205	+ 2	
46,000	B. R. T. 5 p. c. notes	96¼	96	96¼	..
362,000	Can. 8s. 5s w. i.	106¼	106⅛	106⅛	..
37,000	Chi. El. new 5s	97½	97⅛	97⅜	— ⅛
51,000	M. Val. 6s.	120	110	115	—15
26,000	N. Y. C. 4½s. 1960	93¼	93⅛	93⅛	— ⅛
69,000	N. Y. C. 4½s. 1962	93¼	93⅛	93 11-16	+1-16
5,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. 5 p. c. notes	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	+ ⅛
32,000	W. Pac. 5s.	83⅝	83½	83⅝	— ⅛

*Cents per share.

Financial history of 1912 and outlook for 1913. The New York Times Annual Financial Review, Jan. 5, 1913. Best guide for investors. Record of business in all commercial centers of the world. Be sure to order in advance.—Adv.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS IN THE WEEK ENDED DEC. 21, TOTAL WEEK'S SALES 3,150,681.

Range for Year 1911. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1912. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Dec. 21. Bid	Ask.	Week's Net Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent	Period.	Range for Week Ended Dec. 21. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 21, '12.
..	..	3½	Oct. 31	1	Dec. 17	1½	2	— ⅝	ALLIS-CHALMERS CO. t. r., 2d asst. pd.	100	$17,165,600	.....	..	..	1⅝	1⅝	1	1¼	..	2,100
71⅝	44⅜	92⅝	Oct. 4	60	Feb. 1	70⅝	70½	+ 3½	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Nov. 25, '12	1½	Q	72¼	77⅞	70½	76½	66⅝	288,090
65¾	46	68⅝	Mar. 22	54⅞	Dec. 10	56	57	+ ⅜	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	18,330,900	Oct. 15, '12	1	Q	56	56	56	56	63	275
105	99½	104¼	Mar. 20	98	July 17	99¾	100½	— ½	American Agricultural Chemical Co. pf.	100	27,112,700	Oct. 15, '12	1½	Q	99¼	99⅞	99¼	99⅞	..	200
59⅜	39⅜	77	Sep. 19	47¾	Dec. 10	51⅝	52	+ 2⅞	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1¼	Q	49¼	53¼	48¾	52	56¼	7,900
101	92½	101¼	Jan. 30	90	Nov. 20	87	91	— ⅝	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¼	95	100
97	87	107⅜	Nov. 15	91½	Jan. 2	93¼	97½	+ 1	American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.	100	3,600,000	Sep. 30, '12	1¼	Q	95½	98½	97¼	97¼	90	200
..	..	2⅝	Nov. 21	1½	Dec. 6	..	..	— ⅛	American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. rts.			.....	..	..	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½	..	2,380
138	122¼	160	Sep. 26	130	Jan. 2	132¼	136¼	— 1⅜	American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	Sep. 30, '12	1¾	Q	136	136	135¼	135¼	128¼	210
12¼	8⅞	47⅜	Oct. 11	11¼	Feb. 1	31¼	31⅝	+ 3¼	American Can Co.	100	41,233,300	.....	..	..	28	32½	27¼	31¼	10⅜	47,400
93½	77	126¼	Sep. 19	90⅝	Feb. 1	116¼	117	+ 5	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	112½	117	112½	116½	80⅜	9,830
58¼	42⅜	63⅞	Sep. 25	49⅜	Feb. 1	55⅝	55⅞	+ ¾	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	54	56	53	55⅝	54	4,800
120	113	120	May 24	115	Feb. 14	115	118½	— ¾	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	117½	100
..	..	80¼	Dec. 3	30¼	Oct. 8	47½	48½	— 1	American Cities	100	16,264,700	.....	..	..	48	48¼	48	48¼	..	200
..	..	84⅝	Dec. 4	75½	Aug. 6	78	80	..	American Cities pf.	100	20,553,500	July 1, '12	3	SA	81¾	82½	81¾	82½	..	700
62⅜	41⅝	60¼	Nov. 18	45½	Jan. 19	56¼	57	+ ½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,300	June 1, '11	2½	..	54⅜	57	54¾	57	47¾	2,500
245	201	220	Apr. 6	182	Nov. 7	170	173	..	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	3	Q	174	174	174	174	212	25
5	3½	7¼	Sep. 25	3	Feb. 19	5	5½	+ ⅛	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	4¾	5	4¾	5	3¼	1,200
20⅜	18	34	Sep. 25	20	Feb. 26	26	28½	— ¼	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	24	24⅜	24	24⅜	20¼	200
23⅜	16½	30¾	May 20	18	Jan. 2	18	19	— ⅜	American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1⅜	..	19½	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	1,300
12¾	8	17⅝	Apr. 23	9¼	Mar. 6	11¼	11¾	..	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	10⅜	11½	10¾	11½	11¼	1,400
43¼	32¼	47½	Nov. 18	31¾	Feb. 27	42½	43	+ 1⅜	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¼	..	40¾	43	40½	43	36½	5,500
110⅝	102	110½	Aug. 14	103	Jan. 9	106	106¾	+ ⅝	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Oct. 21, '12	1¾	Q	106¾	108¾	106¾	108¾	..	150
5⅝	3	19¼	Aug. 5	4¾	Jan. 10	12½	13	+ 1⅛	American Malt Corporation	100	5,737,300	.....	..	..	12½	13½	12	12⅞	4¾	1,500
43⅝	31½	69¼	Aug. 14	42	Jan. 6	59	59⅝	+ 1¼	American Malt Corporation pf.	100	8,724,900	Nov. 2, '12	2½	SA	57	59⅜	57	59⅜	41¼	1,850
83⅛	56⅜	91	Sep. 26	66½	Dec. 16	72⅝	73	+ 8¾	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Dec. 16, '12	2½	Q	69	74⅛	68½	72⅝	74⅜	55,900
106½	98⅜	109⅜	Sep. 26	102⅜	Jan. 2	104	104½	+ 2½	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Dec. 2, '12	1¾	Q	104	105	103	104⅞	103	1,300
325	225	203½	Dec. 4	123	Mar. 6	191	192	+ 2½	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	Oct. 1, '12	1¼	Q	188	192	188	192	..	630
52½	25	44⅝	Oct. 8	26	Jan. 19	34½	36	+ ½	American Steel Foundries	100	16,218,000	May 15, '11	1¼	..	34¾	35¼	34	35	33¼	1,000
122½	112¼	133½	May 13	113½	Dec. 11	118	119	+ 2⅝	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '12	1¾	Q	116	119⅝	116	119⅝	115½	2,750
119½	111	124	Sep. 27	115½	Jan. 5	117	120	— 2½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '12	1¾	Q	116¼	117	115¾	117	114½	300
85½	79¾	78	Jan. 20	66	Dec. 18	..	70	— 1¾	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Dec. 2, '12	1¼	Q	66	66	66	66	..	100
153⅛	131½	149¼	Mar. 25	137⅝	Jan. 2	140	140⅝	+ ¾	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	354,781,700	Oct. 15, '12	2	Q	139⅜	140⅝	139	140	139⅜	3,600
..	..	324½	July 1	241⅛	Jan. 11	278	279	+ 17½	American Tobacco Co.	100	49,314,700	Dec. 2, '12	2½	Q	280	280½	255	278½	..	16,080
..	..	106⅜	Jan. 19	101¼	Jan. 11	102½	103	+ ½	American Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	51,489,000	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	103	103⅞	102½	102⅝	103¼	3,950
..	..	99⅛	Dec. 20	97½	Dec. 17	97½	98½	+ ½	American Water Works Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	97¾	99¼	97½	99	..	1,200
36½	25½	31	May 17	18	Nov. 19	21	24	— ¼	American Woolen Co.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	21½	22	21½	21¾	25¼	300
98¼	85¼	94½	Mar. 21	79½	Nov. 19	82	84	+ ¼	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '12	1¾	Q	82¾	83¼	82¾	83½	86¼	200
34½	24½	41⅝	May 2	25¼	Jan. 25	30¼	31½	+ 2½	American Writing Paper pf.	100	12,500,000	Oct. 1, '12	1	SA	30	31½	30	31½	28¼	600
41⅛	29	48	Oct. 2	34	Feb. 1	39⅜	39½	+ 1¾	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	108,312,500	Oct. 16, '12	75c	Q	37⅜	40⅛	37	39½	38	28,300
108	106½	127½	Oct. 3	105⅛	Feb. 1	123	123½	+ 4¾	Assets Realization Co.	100	9,967,600	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	..	122	123	122	123	107¼	600
116⅝	99⅞	111⅜	Oct. 4	103¼	Feb. 1	106	106⅜	+ ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	173,268,000	Dec. 2, '12	1½	Q	105⅜	106⅝	104⅞	106	106	14,750
105½	100⅜	104¼	Feb. 10	101⅜	Jan. 2	101⅞	102	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '12	2½	SA	101½	102	101½	102	104½	1,100
189¼	117	148½	Aug. 12	131⅝	Dec. 19	132	132½	+ 1⅝	Atlantic Coast Line	100	60,482,800	July 10, '12	3½	SA	137	138	131¾	132	134¼	1,800
..	..	3½	Dec. 21	3½	Dec. 21	..	..	..	Atlantic Coast Line rights			.....	..	..	3½	3½	3¼	3½	..	100
..	..	60¾	Aug. 30	49	Dec. 10	51	52	..	BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS	100	20,000,000	July 1, '12	1	SA	50¼	52	49¼	52	..	1,300
107	103¼	108⅛	June 17	102⅜	Feb. 2	103⅜	104½	+ 1¼	Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.	100	20,000,000	July 1, '12	3½	SA	103¼	104⅜	103	104¼	104	1,200
109¾	93½	111⅞	Apr. 30	101¼	Feb. 1	104⅜	104⅝	+ 1½	Baltimore & Ohio	100	152,314,800	Sep. 3, '12	3	SA	103	105½	102⅞	104⅝	103¼	15,560
91	85½	91	Jan. 23	86½	Aug. 13	86½	87	— ¾	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Sep. 3, '12	3	SA	87	87	87	87	89¾	100
2½	1¼	2⅞	Apr. 16	⅞	Mar. 23	1½	1⅝	..	Batopilas Mining	20	8,931,980	Dec. 31,'07	12½c	..	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	100
38¼	26	51⅝	Oct. 2	27⅜	Feb. 27	36½	37¼	+ 2½	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	100	14,862,000	.....	..	..	35¼	37½	34	37½	30	10,500
66¾	54	80	Sep. 23	56½	Feb. 27	64	67	+ 2½	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07	¾	..	63	67	63	68	60¼	2,015
84⅝	72	94½	July 2	76¾	Jan. 2	88½	88⅞	+ 1½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¼	Q	87¾	89¼	87	88⅝	77	8,070
148¼	129	149	Aug. 12	137½	Mar. 21	138	142	..	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	17,998,500	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	137	137	137	137	..	50
133½	105¾	117¾	Nov. 7	90¾	July 12	112	113½	+ ¾	Brunswick T. & Ry. Securities Co.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	8	8	8	8	..	150
155½	141	146	Jan. 2	139¼	Dec. 12	139½	140¾	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	100	10,500,000	Aug. 15, '12	2½	SA	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	..	100
150½	138¼	145	Apr. 28	134½	Dec. 11	136	136½	+ 1¾	Butterick Co.	100	14,047,200	Dec. 2, '12	¾	Q	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¾	30	100
144	130¼	144	Jan. 30	126	July 16	129	133	— 4	CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM	100	10,572,900	.....	..	..	53⅜	56	49¼	54½	..	67,500
27½	16½	50⅝	Nov. 8	25	Jan. 15	43⅞	44	+ 3	California Petroleum pf.	100	10,100,000	.....	..	..	85¼	89½	85	85	..	700
98	94¼	101½	Apr. 17	95	Dec. 11	..	95	..	Canadian Pacific	100	180,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	2½	Q	234	261¾	233	260⅝	240¼	36,305
36⅝	25	43⅜	Sep. 26	23½	Feb. 28	35¾	36	— ¼	Canadian Pacific rights			.....	..	..	18⅞	19⅝	18¾	19¼	..	8,540
25½	17¼	20⅜	Oct. 26	16⅜	July 12	16½	17⅜	..	Case (J. I.) Threshing Machine Co.	100	11,289,500	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	100½	100⅝	99⅞	99⅞	..	395
49¼	35½	39½	Apr. 8	30⅜	Dec. 19	31	32¾	+ ⅜	Central Leather Co.	100	39,582,500	.....	..	..	27	29	27	29	22	4,700
123½	105⅞	117⅝	Nov. 7	90⅜	July 12	112	112⅝	+ 1½	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	53,277,800	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¾	92	100
155½	141	146	Jan. 2	139¼	Dec. 12	139½	140¾	..	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	27,436,800	Dec. 18, '12	2	Ex	355	365	355	360	..	422
150½	138¼	145	Apr. 28	134½	Dec. 11	136	136½	+ 1¾	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,793,700	Sep. 30, '12	1¾	Q	77	79½	76½	79	75	13,300
144	130¼	144	Jan. 30	126	July 16	129	133	— 4	Chicago & Alton	100	19,537,800	Feb. 15, '10	2	..	18	18	18	18	..	100
27½	16½	50⅝	Nov. 8	25	Jan. 15	43⅞	44	+ 3	Chicago Great Western	100	45,155,200	.....	..	..	16⅞	17	16⅜	17	18⅞	1,000
98	94¼	101½	Apr. 17	95	Dec. 11	..	95	..	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	40,306,300	.....	..	..	30⅜	31½	30¾	31½	36⅝	400
36⅝	25	43⅜	Sep. 26	23½	Feb. 28	35¾	36	— ¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	116,348,200	Sep. 3, '12	2½	SA	110⅜	113¼	109⅝	112	110½	23,500
148½	128¾	149½	Aug. 12	135⅜	Dec. 12	140½	141¼	+ 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	116,274,900	Sep. 3, '12	3½	SA	140	140½	139⅞	140	145	1,288
15⅝	9⅝	22¼	Oct. 19	10	Jan. 16	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅜	Chicago & Northwestern	100	130,121,700	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	135½	137¼	135	137	143	2,250
85	73	89½	Oct. 18	75	Dec. 10	75½	77	— ⅞	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	18,556,200	Aug. 20, '12	3½	SA	130	130	130	130	..	100
75	60	86	June 15	70	Apr. 2	76	88	+ 4	Chino Copper		3,397,000	.....	..	..	41	45¼	39¼	44	20¾	50,700
..	..	100¼	Dec. 12	99¾	Dec. 16	99¾	100	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 21, '12	1¼	Q	95	95	95	95	..	100
174⅞	150½	175½	Feb. 6	162	Dec. 18	163	167	+ 1¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	34,285,500	Apr. 15, '02	1⅜	..	33¼	35	32	33¾	27½	2,700
570	505	597	Dec. 18	530	July 12	576	580	+16	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	99,738,400	Dec. 16, '12	1½	Q	138½	141¾	136¾	141	138¾	7,400
35	17⅝	24	Mar. 27	18½	July 12	20¼	20⅝	+ 1	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,777,300	.....	..	..	13⅝	15	13½	14½	10⅝	5,450
74	36⅜	46¼	Jan. 24	34¼	June 19	38⅝	39½	+ 2⅜	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	29,826,900	Oct. 15, '12	1¼	Q	76½	76½	75¾	75⅞	77½	310
75½	66½	75	Aug. 1	61¼	Apr. 2	72	75	— 2⅝	Crex Carpet Co.	100	2,995,400	Dec. 15, '12	3	SA	84	84	84	84	..	100
38¼	29	38¼	Aug. 21	20	Dec. 10	21¼	21½	+ ¼	DEERE & CO. pf.	100	.....	Dec. 2, '12	1¾	Q	99¾	100¼	99¾	99⅞	..	700
38¾	27¼	39¼	Apr. 8	30	Dec. 16	31⅜	32	+ ⅞	Delaware & Hudson	100	42,503,000	Dec. 20, '12	2½	Q	164	164½	162	164	167½	925
61¼	45⅞	57⅜	Apr. 11	47½	Dec. 16	49¼	49½	+ ½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	30,277,000	Dec. 20, '12	10	Ex	585	597	585	590	540	2,115
49⅝	35	48	Apr. 11	38	Dec. 11	39	40	+ ½	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	19⅞	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	18¼	300
135	104½	225	Aug. 12	128	Jan. 2	184	200	—15	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '11	2½	..	37½	39⅞	37¼	39⅞	38¾	700
168⅜	142	188½	July 25	155	Jan. 2	182½	184	+ 3¾	Detroit United Railway	100	12,500,000	Dec. 2, '12	1¼	Q	72¼	72¾	72⅜	72½	..	100
51⅜	35	42⅜	Sep. 3	30	Feb. 26	33	34½	..	Distillers' Securities Corporation	100	30,815,300	Oct. 31, '12	½	Q	21¼	22⅜	20⅞	21½	31⅜	5,900
86⅝	74½	82¾	Sep. 3	70½	May 3	76⅜	77⅜	— ⅛	ERIE	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	31	32½	30	31⅞	32¼	48,100
7⅞	3½	5	Mar. 18	1⅝	Dec. 5	2	2½	+ ⅛	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07	2	..	47¾	49⅞	47½	49½	53	3,500
..	..	81	Sep. 9	60¼	Dec. 11	64	65	+ ¾	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07	2	..	38¾	39½	38¾	39½	43⅞	1,400
..	..	109½	Sep. 16	105	Dec. 11	106	106⅝	+ ½	GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.	100	8,558,900	Dec. 2, '12	1½	Q	180	185	180	185	..	352
140	119	143¾	Aug. 10	126	Jan. 11	134⅝	134⅞	+ ⅝	General Electric Co.	100	77,786,200	Oct. 15, '12	2	Q	180½	185½	179	185	155	3,920
68¾	33¾	53	Sep. 26	36	Jan. 31	41½	42¾	+ 1	General Motors		15,567,900	.....	..	..	34	34	32½	34	35½	800
..	..	62⅜	June 14	47	Dec. 12	50½	51½	+ 1¾	General Motors pf.	100	13,969,400	Nov. 1, '12	3½	SA	78	78	76½	77¾	77¾	1,000
87½	81¾	111	Dec. 20	86¼	Mar. 9	108	..	+ 6½	HOMESTAKE MINING	100	21,840,000	Nov. 25, '12	50c	M	110	111	110	111	87½	335
147	132	141½	Jan. 23	120⅝	May 9	126	128	+ ¾	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	100	109,296,000	Aug. 3, '12	3½	SA	126¼	127¼	126	127¼	140¾	800
..	..	21⅛	Oct. 10	16⅜	Dec. 16	18	18⅝	+ 1	Inspiration Consolidated Copper	20	14,458,860	.....	..	..	17⅞	18⅜	16⅜	18½	..	5,800
20⅜	13¼	22	July 2	16¼	Dec. 12	18	18¼	+ ½	Interborough-Metropolitan vct. tr. ctfs.	100	60,419,500	.....	..	..	17¼	18½	17	18	15¾	9,700
56⅜	39⅜	67⅝	Oct. 15	53⅜	Jan. 3	61⅜	62	+ 2	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	16,955,900	.....	..	..	59½	63¼	58⅜	61¾	49¾	15,800
..	..	99	June 27	89	Dec. 18	89½	90	..	International Agricultural pf.	100	12,955,600	July 15, '12	3½	SA	90½	91	89	91	..	750
129⅜	99⅛	126⅞	Sep 10	108¼	Feb. 1	112	113	+ 4	International Harvester	100	78,063,200	Oct. 15, '12	1¾	Q	107½	114	107½	113	110¾	3,700
128¼	115	121⅞	Apr. 15	113½	Nov. 26	114½	115½	+ ¾	International Harvester pf.	100	58,429,600	Dec. 2, '12	1¾	Q	114	114½	114	114½	120¼	325
13⅜	9	19⅝	May 23	9⅝	Jan. 3	12⅜	13	+ ⅞	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	.....	..	..	11⅜	12⅞	11⅝	12⅞	9⅝	3,150
56⅜	44⅝	62⅞	May 22	45⅞	Jan. 3	49	50	+ 1¼	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Oct. 15, '12	½	Q	49	50	47½	50	46	1,800
44	23	34	Jan. 2	17	Dec. 10	19	21	..	International Steam Pump Co.	100	17,762,500	Apr. 1, '05	½	Q	19	19	19	19	..	50
90½	80	84⅝	Apr. 8	72⅜	Dec. 16	72⅝	73	— 1½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	11,350,000	Nov. 1, '12	1½	Q	73½	73½	72⅜	73	83	815
37⅜	25¼	31¼	Sep. 30	22½	May 29	28⅜	27½	+ ½	KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN	100	30,000,000	.....	..	..	25¾	27	25¾	27	27¾	2,400
69¾	61½	65⅜	Mar. 25	56	May 29	61	62½	+ 1	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	Oct. 15, '12	1	Q	60⅜	61	60⅜	61	66½	300
..	..	95¾	Oct. 24	90	Dec. 10	85	92	+ 1	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	100	6,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1	Q	90½	91	90½	91	..	200
7⅞	6½	9⅝	May 14	5½	Dec. 13	5½	8	+ 1	Keokuk & Des Moines	100	2,500,400	.....	..	..	6½	6½	6½	6½	..	100
..	..	83½	Oct. 2	71	Sep. 25	74½	75	..	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	100	4,917,300	.....	..	..	75	75	75	75	..	100
..	..	105¼	Oct. 2	100	Oct. 30	99	100½	— 1	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf.	100	1,776,000	.....	..	..	100	100	100	100	..	100
70	70	78¼	Aug. 8	67	Dec. 18	67	70	— 8⅝	Kn

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Trustee for Personal Trusts
Fifth Avenue & 36th Street
New York

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Allows Interest on Deposits, Guardian, Executor, Trustee, Administrator.

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WHAT can be better for a Christmas present than a bond of a company that has proved to be an income payer for fifteen years, and that has the best of prospects for an increasing income in future?

Bonds are issued for $10, $20, $50 and $100 and larger amounts.

This company has had 16 years' success under one management, and has accumulated assets of nearly

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Write for Pamphlet T.

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489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 21, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Adirond. El. P..	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	19	21
Do preferred	2,500,000	..	..	.....	61½	64½
Albany So. 5s..	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	99
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 2, 13	83	89
Do pf. ($50)..	1,537,500	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 13	45	47
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,631,400	..	..	.....	66	68
Do 6% cum.pf	5,631,400	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 13	85	86
Do opt. warr.	1,604,000	..	..	.....	13	15
Do 6% notes,'21	2,199,100	3	S	F. & A.	99	100
Appalach. Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	25	26
Do preferred	2,180,000	..	..	.....	75	76½
Ariz. Power....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do preferred	850,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Asheville L. & P. 1st s. f. 5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Aub. & Syr. El. R. R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	100
Aug.-Aik. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35.	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	94
Do pf. stock	1,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 12	75	85
Do common..	2,250,000	..	..	.....	23	35
Aug. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '40...	967,000	5	S	J. & D.	100	..
Au., E. & C. R. R. 1st 5s, '41.	3,000,000	5	S	A. & O.	100½	101½
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	97½
Ben. Har.-St. J. 1st 5s, '35...	810,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co. 4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	89	92
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	102½	104
Buf. Cr't'n 1st5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104	104¾
Buff. Gen. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	102¾
Buff. & Lacka. 1st 5s of '28...	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	96
B. & L. E. 5s, '36	7,666,000	2½	S	M. & N.	49	51
B. & Lockp. 5s.	600,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & N. Falls R. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100
Butte E. & P. Co.	4,037,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 2, 13	180	190
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 12	85	92½
Do 1st 5s, '51	4,283,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97½
Cal. Elec. Gen. Co. pf.....	600,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	77	80
Capital Trac....	12,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	121¾	123
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	109¾	110
Cent. Ark. & E. 1st 5s, '40.....	1,085,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97½
Central Maine Power 1st 5s..	1,923,000	5	S	M. & N.	97	99
Cent. Mex. L. & P. pf.....	1,250,000	..	..	.....	65	70
Do 6s, 1940..	1,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	89	93½
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	104	105
Chi.-Terre H. & S. E 1st 5s...	3,100,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	98
Citz. L.H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Clev. El.R 5s,'13	4,651,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¼	100
Cleveld Ry. 1st 5s, '31	5,349,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90½	..
Col. Spgs. El.1st 5s, '20	.....	..	..	.....	97	100
Col. Spgs. L. & P. 1st 5s, '19..	.....	..	..	.....	97	100
Colum. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36..	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	95
Do common..	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	65
Do preferred	840,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	85	95
Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red'm'ble..	10,682,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	99¼	101½
Do unstamp..	1,709,900	2¼	S	J. & J.	99½	..
Con. Gas, E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	87	88
Con. Tr. of N.J.	15,000,000	2½	S	Jan 15, 13	75¾	76
Do 1st 5s, '33.	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103	103½
Consum. El. & P. 5s, '36.....	1,481,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s, '36	8,407,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97½
C. Pow. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29.....	9,528,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	92
Dallas El. Corp. 5s, '22	3,659,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95¼	97½
El. B. & S. pf..	3,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	99¾b	101b
E.St.L. & Sub.pf	7,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	..	..
Do coll.tr.5s,'32	8,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	..	96
Economy L.&P. 1st mtg. 5s,'56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Elec. Util. Cor. Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	34	..
El Paso El.5s,'32	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15, 13	81	83
Emp. Dis. El.5s	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Erie & Sub. Ry. 5s, '41	1,925,000	2½	S	M. & N.	84	88
Exc. Spgs. W. G. & L. 1st 6s	970,000	2½	S	A. & O.	85	90
Fed. L. & T. Co	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Do preferred	4,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 30,12	30½	34
Ft. Smith L. & P. pf.....	2,000,000	1½	Q		81	84
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.....	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	92¼b	95b
Gas & El.Sec.Co	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	98
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	140	155
Ga.Lt.,P. & Rys	6,000,000	7	A	Monthly	93	96
Do 1st 5s, '41	2,335,000	2½	S	M. & S.	..	83¾
Guanaj.P. & El.	3,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92¼
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	70	75
Do 6s, '32....	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	92	95
Harwood El. 5s, '39	650,000	2	S	M. & N.	83	86
Ind. Un. Trac. 1st 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Int. Ry. of Buf. Buf. Div.5s,'31	1,620,000	2½	S	A. & O.	83	85½
Do deb.5s, '17	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	104	105
L.&O.Div.1st5s	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	104½	105
B.&L.Div.1st5s	800,000	3	S	M. & S.	..	98
B.&N.FD.1st5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Int. Trac. 4s,'49	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	105
receipts	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	70½	71
J. C., H. & P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79
Joplin & Pit.Ry. 5s, 1930	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Kan. C. R. & L. Do preferred	9,543,980	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	19	20
Do 1st r.r. 5s	9,407,500	2½	S	M. & N.	89	91
Do cv. 6s,'12	10,200,000	3	S	M. & N.	87	90
K. C. Belt L. 6s	5,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	87	90
K. C. Elv. 4s,'22	2,500,000	2	S	J. & J.	104½	105
Kan. C. West.5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	75	78
K.C. Met. St.Ryl cn.ex.1st 5s, 1d	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	84	85
K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1926...	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Kan. G. & E. pf	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
Do 5s of '22.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	97½b	100b
Leav'nw'h L.,H. & P. 5s.....	2,949,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33	675,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	96
Lit. Rock H. S. & W. R.R. 4s,'39	1,959,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	..
Lockport G. & E. 5s of '20.	1,140,000	4	S	J. & J.	83¾	..
Do L., H. & P. 5s, '38...	800,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	100
Los A.G. & E.5s	409,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Met. El. (Reading) 5s of '39.	4,693,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Min.St.Ry.6s,'13	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	100
Mobile Elec. pf	600,000	3	S	M. & N.	103½	104¾
Do 1st 6s, '46.	852,000	1¾	Q	Nov 15,12	92½b	95b
Muskogee G. & E. pf.....	1,696,000	2	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,438,500	2½	S	J. & D.	95b	97½b
Nat. L. H. & P. col. tr. 5s,'19,B	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	101
Nat. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s,'20,C	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 1st 5s....	455,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
N. F. Pow.5s,'32	2,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100
Niag., L. & O.P. 5s, '54	10,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 12	101½	102¼
N.Y.& Westch'r Ltg'G M4s,2004	4,850,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	92
Do deb. 5s,'54	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	82	85
N.Hud.Co Ry.5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
N. I. & Mont. P	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Do preferred	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	4	5
Do 1st 6s, '31	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	40	45
Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948...	10,000,000	2	S	F. & A.	89	92
N. O. Ry. & Lt. 4½s of '35.....	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79½	80
N. Ont. L. & P. Do preferred	17,544,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	86	87½
Do 1st 6s, '31	4,585,000	V	V	V	16	20
Nor. St. Power. Do preferred	2,400,000	†	V	V	58	*63
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	4,700,000	3	S	Dec 31, 12	90	92¼
Okla. Ry. 5s....	5,975,000	..	..	.....	23½	24
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	86	88
Ont. P. stock...	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	101
Ontario Pow. 5s	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	94½
Do deb. 6s,'21	7,362,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
Ont. Transmis. 1st 5s, 1945..	8,509,000	1½	Q	Dec. 2, 12	84	85
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28	8,586,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	94½
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	3,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	94½	95½
Ottum. R. & L. pf	1,838,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	92½
Do 1st 5s, '24	1,720,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	99
Pac. L. & P. 5s, '51	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30	16,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92½
Port. R. L. & P. 5% notes,'14	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100¾	101½
Port. Gen. El.5s	4,273,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98¼	99¼
Prescott G. & E. 1st 6s, '40.....	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Pub. S. Cor.ctfs	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	93
Pub U Cor.($50)	19,970,440	1½	Q	Dec 31, 12	108½	109
Pub U Cor.($50)	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct. 1, 12	$50	..
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52	500,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	$48	$50
Rep. R. & L. Co Do preferred	1,600,000	5	S	J. & J.	97	100
Rich. L. H. & P. 5s of '14..	5,200,000	2	S		25	27
Roanoke R. & P. 5s '53	6,360,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 13	79	81½
Roanoke T. & L. 5s, '58	200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Roch Ry. & L.5s tax ex'pt N.Y.	1,400,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45...	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Rockld.L.& P.5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	80	83½
Rockf'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '39.....	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	99½
Rutland R. L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	1,504,000	5	S	M. & S.	96½	98
St. Clair Co. G. & E. 1st con. 5s, '59	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
	1,591,000	2½	S	M. & S.	..	95

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 21, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
St. Jos.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
St. Louis R. R. (B'way Cable) 4½s, 1920	1,948	2½	S	M. & N.	97	97½
Sagn. Val. Tr.5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s	1,150,000	..	S	F. & A.	96	98
San Diego Con. G.& E.1st5s,'39	3,175,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23.....	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Scranton El. 5s	2,951,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
Scran. Ry. ($50)	2,000,000	2½	S	.....	60	..
Do pf., ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 12	62½	70
Do con.5s,'32	1,100,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	100	101¼
Seattle Elec. Co con. 5s, '29....	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Seattle Ltg. 5s.	3,701,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94½	96½
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s....	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	95
So. Cal. Ed'n Co	9,975,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
South'n Pow. 5s	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s..	4,057,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Spgfld (Mo.) R. & L.F.L.5s,'26	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	96
Superior W.,L.& P. 1st 4s, 1931.	1,900,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	84
Stan G.& E ($50)	9,343,150	..	Q	Dec 16, 12	$50b	$51b
Do pf. ($50)..	10,977,950	2	Q	.....	$21	$22
Tampa El.1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	99	100
Tenn. R., L.&P. Do preferred	20,000,000	..	Q	.....	22¾	24
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s.	10,250,000	1½	Q	Dec. 2, 12	76½	77¼
Tri-City R. & L. Do preferred	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Do 5s of '23..	2,826,200	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	58	59
Unit. Elec. N.J. 4s, '49.....	8,207,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94½	95½
U. Ry. & Elec. (Balt.) inc. 4s.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	97	98
UG & E of NJ.5s	14,000,000	2	S	J. & D.	82	82½
U.L.& Rys5s,'32	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	92	93½
United Util. Do preferred	1,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	64¼	64½
Utica & M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s,'41	4,375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	..
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	5,000,000	1¾	Q	.....	80	92¼
Wash. R. & El. Do preferred	14,670,000	..	..	.....	37	40
Do con. 4s,'51	6,000,000	..	..	.....	25	27
Wash.-Va. Ry.. Do preferred	10,244,000	2	S	M. & S.	82¾	83
W. Cit.G.& E.pf	1,378,000	1½	S	Nov 1, 12	50	51½
West'n Power.. Do 6% cum.pf	500,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 12	77	80
West Penn. Rys 5s of '31.....	14,670,000	..	..	.....	90	92½
West. St. G.& E. Do preferred	6,000,000	..	..	.....	25	27
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41	V	5	S	A. & O.	103¾	101½
Wheel. El.5s,'41	3,503,000	4	..	.....	58	60
Wheel. Tr. Co. 1st cons. 5s,'31	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	95b	100b
Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s, '35....	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	95
	1,206,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	100

b—And dividends or interest accrued. *Ex dividend.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 21, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Bank Note Co. ($50).....	$5,000,000	1	Q	Nov 15,12	51	53
Do pf. ($50)..	5,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 13	53	54
Amer. Chicle...	6,000,000	12	M	Jan 20, 13	210	216
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 13	100	103
Am. Glue Co... Do preferred	800,000	2	S	Nov 1, 12	102½	107½
Am. Graphoph.. Do preferred	1,600,000	4	S	Sep. 1, 12	144½	147½
Am. Screw....	1,500,000	4	S	Sep. 1, 12	43	50
Am. Steel F. 6s	1,500,000	7	Q	Nov 15,12	75	80
Am. Typef'ders Do preferred	8,000,000	2½	S	Sep 30, 12	149	159
Am Writ. Pap.	2,455,000	3	S	A. & O.	99¼	101
Ast. V'neer Mis. & Dock 6s, '41	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 13	46½	48½
Arlington Mills	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 13	102	103½
Autosales Gum & Choco. Co.. Do 6s	9,500,000	..	S	Oct. 1	2½	3
Bab. & Wilcox.	490,000	6	S	J. & J.	100	105
Bliss, E. W., Co. Do preferred	8,000,000	8	S	J. & J.	112½	115
Bord. C. Milk.. Do preferred	6,000,000	1	S	Feb 1, 12	26	30
Brit.-Am. Tob..	3,533,000	6	S	J. & J.	68	70
Brad. Copper.... Do 6s	15,000,000	7	Q	J.A.J.O	100	105
Do 7s, new..	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 11	82	90
B.R.T. 5% notes	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan. 1, 13	120	126
Case, J. I., pf..	7,500,000	4	S	Aug 15,12	113	115
Celluloid	11,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 14, 12	105½	107¼
Cen. Fireworks. Do preferred	6,000,000	y6	y	Jan. 7, 13	23⅝	23¾
Chesebr'gh Mfg	4,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	204	206
Computing-Tabulating Rec... Do 6s	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	204	206
Consol. Coal ref s. f. 4½s, '34..	10,457,218	..	..	.....	96⅛	96⅞
1st s. f. 6s,'50	7,000,000	6	S	J. & J.	46½	46½
Con. Rub. Tire. Do preferred	4,983,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	92	93
Hav. Tobacco..	13,596,000	2	S	J. & D.	92¾	92¾
Hav. Tob. pf...	4,000,000	..	..	.....	13	14
Houston Oil .... Do preferred	1,149,500	..	..	.....	50	60
Int. Nickel.... Do preferred	29,790,700	..	..	.....	4	6
Interoc. Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '33	4,703,800	..	..	.....	8	15
K. C. Stocky'ds Do cv. 5s, '13	20,000,000	..	..	.....	19	20
Lanston Mono..	38,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 1, 13	66	67
L. V. Coal Sales	9,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 13	143½	145
Lima Loco. Cor. 1st 6s, 1932..	2,000,000	5	S	J. & J.	70	72½
Man. Sht. W.... Do preferred	8,250,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	95	97
Marconi of Am. (new)	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100½
Mays Oil ($1)..	6,000,000	..	..	.....	90	100
McAndrew & F.	875,000	..	..	.....	5	5½
Merg. Linotype	V	2½	Q	Jan 15, 13	20	22
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36	12,797,800	6	Q	Dec 31, 12	190	195
Otis Elevator... Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	216	218
Park & Tilf. 6s	6,371,500	1	Q	Jan 15, 13	93¼	95
Penn. Textile...	6,461,100	1½	Q	Jan 15, 13	75	78
Pett. Mull..... Do preferred	2,840,000	3	S	J. & J.	102	104
Poc. Con. Col. 1st 5s, '57.....	1,575,000	..	..	.....	95	97
Proc. & Gamble Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	24	25
Royal Bak. P.. Do 6% cum.pf	2,250,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	28	29
Saf. C., H. & L.	4,628,300	2½	S	J. & J.	87	88
Singer Mfg....	12,000,000	3	Q	Nov 15,12	525	550
Stand. Coupler. Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 15, 13	190	..
Stand. Oil, N. J.	10,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 12	214	217
Stern Bros. pf..	10,000,000	2	Q	Dec 31, 12	106½	108
Studebaker Cor. Do preferred	100,000,000	3	Q	Dec 23, 12	114	115½
Temple Iron 4s.	1,200,000	2	S	Dec 23, 12	290	294
Un. Typewriter Do 1st pf....	300,000	4	Q	Dec 23, 12	35	40
Do 2d pf....	30,000,000	4	Q	Dec 23, 12	106	110
Unit. Cig. Mfrs.	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 16, 12	392	394
Un. Cig. St.Am. Do preferred	30,000,000	8	Q	Dec. 2, 12	77	80
U. S. Env. 5s.. Do preferred	13,500,000	1¾	Q	.....	35	37
Do common..	2,500,000	6	A	Dec. 2, 12	90	93
U. S. Motor....	10,000,000	..	..	J. & J.	104⅝	105½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1¾	Q	.....	36	40
West. Elec. 1st 5s, '22.....	5,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 1, 13	101	107
West. Pac. 5s..	15,000,000	1	M	Jan 15, 13	100	105
	27,162,000	..	Q	Nov 1, 12	49½	50½
	4,527,000	1¾	Q	Dec 16, 12	109	109½
	1,950,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99½	101½
	3,750,000	2½	S	Nov 11,12	112	116
	750,000	..	..	.....	104	108
	12,193,350	..	..	.....	1-16	1/16
	11,491,133	2¾	Q	Jul 15, 11	¼	1
	8,750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101
	49,925,000	2½	S	M. & S.	83½	83¾

y—Interim dividend.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 21, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust....	$1,250,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 12	395	405
Bankers Trust..	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 13	530	545
Bd. & Mtg.Guar.	5,000,000	3½	Q	Nov 15,12	297	302
Broadway Tr...	1,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	165	175
Brooklyn

WHEAT RULES DULL AT HIGHER LEVELS

Argentine Weather News and Damage in Central West Restrain Declining Tendency.

COARSE GRAIN SUPPLY UP

Cotton Trade More Tranquil as Balkan Peace Prospects Brighten —Provision Mart Firmer.

The wheat market during the last week has displayed a better tone, but with no particular activity of business. On Friday the market was quite strong, influenced by unfounded reports regarding the overestimate of the Canadian crop and alleged rain damage in the Argentine. On Saturday most of the advance was lost, due to reports of good weather in the Argentine, weaker European markets, and an absence of confirmation of the alleged low Canadian estimate.

The Government issued its final report for the year on Monday. This report, as expected, showed a little increase in Winter wheat on account of the correction in acreage, but otherwise was unchanged from the preliminary figures. The grand total of 730,000,000 bushels makes the crop the third largest on record. The biggest crop was 748,000,000 bushels, reported in 1901; in 1906 a crop of 735,000,000 bushels was reported. The figures given are 109,000,000 bushels more than the crop of 1911, and 95,000,000 bushels more than the crop of 1910.

The export movement of American wheat has continued good. The November shipments were not so heavy as in October, but the total of wheat and flour in five months since July 1 amounts to 65,460,000 bushels, against 41,622,000 bushels last year. The amount of this from east of the Rockies is about 50,000,000 bushels. The question of the remaining surplus supplies east of the Rockies is being very carefully studied, and from the different statements issued it is evident that the possibility of the supplies being well reduced is having considerable influence on sentiment.

As yet, of course, there is no evidence of any scarcity of wheat. The interior movement continues enormous. The receipts for the last week were 8,665,000 bushels, compared with 3,279,000 bushels a year ago; the shipments from the interior were 3,825,000 bushels, or nearly three times the shipments for the corresponding week last year. The export movement of wheat and flour is heavy, and for the last week the shipments were 6,700,000 bushels, the largest since January, 1908. Of course, a considerable portion of this outward movement is Canadian wheat, but the United States is still shipping a lot of wheat.

Argentine news has, in the main, been favorable. There have been reports of some unsettled weather, but the harvest is well advanced, and the export surplus is variously estimated at 125,000,000 to 145,000,000 bushels, compared with about 105,000,000 bushels for the year just ending. This wheat should begin to move in considerable volume by the middle of January.

Advices from Australia have indicated a fairly good crop. Shipments from Southeastern Europe are still limited. Europe is absorbing a very large amount of wheat. World's exports this season have been 230,000,000 bushels, or 65,000,000 more than last year, yet the European visible, according to the last report, was 4,000,000 bushels less than a year ago. The distribution of imported wheat into European countries has been, to a certain extent, almost in keeping with the American distribution.

The situation in the wheat market is a rather peculiar one. The market has been at the lowest quotations of the year within the last few weeks. There has been a very steady decline since the high prices of the late Spring on the damage to Winter wheat. Notwithstanding the damage, the crop in its total of Spring and Winter is the third largest on record. The wheat has moved in a record-breaking way, but has been taken care of by record-breaking distribution. The Government report tended to confirm the maximum estimates of the crop. The report on the prospects for the growing wheat crop pointed to the second largest crop on record, allowing for an average abandonment and an average loss in acreage. The market has been confronted with very favorable new crop promise, the confirmation of the maximum estimates of the crop harvested last year, the reports of good weather in Argentina, and an increased surplus, yet prices have shown a hardening tendency, and there seems to be a lack of pressure on the contract market.

Bears are contending that the premium of the May wheat over the December will have to be absorbed, and that wheat next Spring will be worth no more than it is at present. On the other hand, the low prices made have been brought about by the very favorable crop conditions, the enormous marketing of the old crop, and the promise for the new. Under these circumstances some very careful operators are inclined to be extremely conservative and are watching the developments in the movement and distribution for an indication of a let-up in the pressure from first hands. It is evident that the domestic distribution is liable to continue very heavy owing to the great shortage in the Central West on account of the damage to the Winter wheat crop.

CORN.

The conditions confronting the corn market are developing in a rather unexpected manner. It has been expected that the movement of the new corn crop would be very heavy, but it has also been expected that the distribution would be heavy. The movement is beginning in earnest, and during the past week has averaged over 1,000,000 bushels a day at interior points, amounting to 6,750,000 bushels, a gain over the previous week of 2,600,000 bushels and a gain over last year of 3,700,000 bushels. The movement has been large for just about two weeks, yet the shipments from the interior are not increasing at all commensurate with the movement. The total interior shipments for the week were 400,000 bushels less than the corresponding week last year. As a result of the movement to Western points and from Western points the interior stocks should show an increase of 4,200,000 bushels, less the consumption at interior points. The export demand is moderately good, but is not active, and the Eastern demand is comparatively limited, as shown by the movement. Considerable corn has been sold for December shipment from the interior, but the volume of sales does not indicate any pressing demand, as reflected in the actual shipments. Exporters are doing some business, but the amount is not large, which is shown by the fact of decreasing ocean freight rates. The Government report on corn confirmed the previous high crop estimate.

OATS.

In oats the market has ruled very steady, but without activity. The receipts of oats at primary points have been a little larger than the preceding week, and about 1,000,000 bushels larger than the corresponding week last year. Shipments from the interior keep large and were within 700,000 bushels of the total arrivals. Exports from Atlantic ports were 1,400,000 bushels. The rapid distribution of oats from the interior prevents any accumulation in stocks and keeps the interior cash market very firm. This condition is one in which there appears to be very little incentive for any material change in price values. As long as the distribution keeps up there can scarcely be any pressure on futures. Some are looking, however, for a change in this respect, provided the movement of corn results in any marked pressure on the corn market.

PROVISIONS.

From the low prices recently made the hog product market has made a moderate recovery and there has been a distinctly better tone all through. The improvement in values has been due partly to covering of shorts and partly to a distinct falling off in the movement of hogs. For a few days the movement of hogs was very heavy about the middle of the month and many who had expected continued light receipts were distinctly surprised at the movement and the influence on the forward deliveries was very decided. The packing for the last week reported was 740,000 or only 10,000 less than for the corresponding week last year. The total since the first of November shows a decrease of about 500,000 hogs due to the limited movement during the month of November. If the movement of hogs was to keep up at all in proportion to the receipts the past two weeks, the effect on the provision situation would be material. The low price of feed stuffs and high price for hogs means that every effort will be made to increase the supply of hogs and this will probably be reflected in the movement in the late Winter or during the Spring. Very few, however, looked for a heavy movement so early in the season, and the effect on values was therefore of considerable importance.

COTTON.

The turbulent market which has been witnessed recently was supplanted this last week by a contraction in the dealings and a more normal price movement. Instead of buoyancy there was depression, although quotations were only lowered to the extent of about $2 per bale. Speculative commitments were reduced to an impressive extent, and this alone served to cause irregularity, also tending to offset the effect of the news factors which developed from time to time. The proximity of the Christmas holidays has unquestionably been the potent incentive to curtail operations, but there are already predictions that after the turn of the year the cotton situation will again come in for the great interest which it has been commanding of late.

The official ginning report was the salient feature of the week, although as usual, crop ideas were no clearer after this document had been published than before; in fact, there was more confusion. To Dec. 13, there had been 12,425,000 bales ginned against 13,771,000 bales last year, and 11,904,000 in 1908-09, in which season the crop amounted to about 13,500,000 bales, including the linters. There was no abatement in the vast quantity of Southern wires claiming that the ginning to the end of the season will be extremely small, so that comparisons with previous years are likely to be misleading.

To substantiate the Government crop estimate, however, of 13,820,000 bales there need be less than 1,400,000 bales ginned from the 13th day of December to the end of the year. Taking the average of the last seven years, there were 1,300,000 bales ginned after this date to the end of the season, which average applied to this last ginning report would just about confirm the official crop prediction. In the course of these seven years there were two crops under 10,500,000 bales, offset partly by last season's prodigious yield.

It will be remembered that the weather during the period of Dec. 1 to the 13th was not favorable over many sections, and possibly this may result in the coming ginning report showing a somewhat larger quantity than is anticipated in some circles Unless, however, subsequent ginning figures exhibit a convincing falling off in operations, it would seem that many conservative interests in the trade will adhere to the belief that an outturn, including the linters, repacks, &c., of close to 14,250,000 bales has been produced.

In fact the divergence of opinion at this time is not being based to an appreciable extent on the supply, as it is realized that a large crop has been grown and that there is a substantial visible supply to be drawn upon. The trade is endeavoring to fathom the probable consumption, so that it is only fair to assume that the weekly statistics given out will be scrutinized closely for any indication of a diminution in the absorption by trade interests. Seemingly the bright prospects of the cotton industry in this country are conceded, and there are many confident expressions heard to the effect that about 5,250,000 bales will be consumed by American mills.

This would provide for an exportable surplus of only a little over 9,000,000 bales to avoid reducing the visible materially, and inasmuch as shipments have been running at a rate of over 10,000,000 bales for the season, it is not surprising that unusual interest is manifest in the export movement. No one professes to believe that the phenomenal export total of 10,600,000 bales, which was recorded last year, will be duplicated this season, even though the shipments since Sept. 1, according to The Chronicle, aggregate 4,920,000 bales, compared with 4,765,000 bales to this time a year ago. A check to the export movement is foreshadowed by the volume of cotton on shipboard not cleared, this being 296,000, against 370,000 a year ago, but in certain quarters the impression is that the prospective decrease will not be drastic enough to result in the season's shipments approximating less than 9,500,000 bales.

An analysis of the trade reviews and various advices which have been received would seemingly suggest more conservative conditions in this country, but an improved outlook in Europe. The domestic trade has had to face an unsettled financial market and still has before it the tariff revision, while the higher cost of the raw material has militated against unrestricted enthusiasm among spinners. Furthermore, it is asserted that the South has every incentive for a large crop next season, and this should also operate against the cotton manufacturers carrying over a large supply. The practical settlement of the Balkan disturbance removes an element of uncertainty from the situation, although the aftermath of this is yet to be felt. Stringency of money markets abroad is not to be lost sight of. Offsetting it to a certain extent is the reassurance which the world has received of more peaceful conditions, while the enhanced value of silver has not been ignored, this greatly augmenting the purchasing power of the Far East.

Spinners' takings of American cotton since Sept. 1 amount to 4,909,000 bales, against 5,013,000 last year; of all kinds, 4,814,000, against 5,014,000 last year. The visible supply as a total is 6,214,000 bales, against 5,424,000 last year, of which 5,124,000 bales represent American cotton, compared with 4,894,000 a year ago. The Chronicle makes the into sight movement since the beginning of the season 8,667,000 bales, against 8,855,000 bales a year ago, a falling off of less than 200,000 bales, although ginning at this time last season was more than 1,300,000 bales greater.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The declines which occurred in the oil market during the past week were not of sufficient proportions to excite unusual comment, but occurring in face of the emphatic reports of a firm crude market and continued strong seed situation, many were astonished. It was evident that some holders in the South had relinquished offerings, not in an important volume, but at a reduced basis, and this was reflected in freer offerings of futures. Sentiment seems to have become more bearish, largely because of the failure of the market to make definite response to news of bullish import.

The failure of consuming demand to improve to an appreciable extent has had its effect in actuating liquidation by speculative holders. On the decline there were assertions from some quarters of a betterment in the inquiry, but as far as could be discerned there was little disposition on the part of consumers to deviate from their conservative policy. A lowering of lard values in the West was not ignored and was reflected in a slackening in the compound lard trade, but it is still evident that there is attractiveness in the price of the lard substitute, which may result in a further liberal consumption of it. Unquestionably, however, a further abrupt decline in pure lard would not be beneficial.

The export trade in cottonseed oil was slightly larger, but Europe is bearish, and is taking only the higher descriptions of our oil. The Government made the exports for eleven months ended Nov. 30, 314,000,000 pounds, valued at $19,206,000, against 252,000,000 pounds for the same period a year ago, the value of which was $17,640,000.

Ideas have not been essentially altered as to the probable seed crop, and the ginning statistics promulgated by the Census Bureau during the week did not serve to seriously disturb the belief that the outturn of seed cotton would approximate 13,850,000 bales. The more bearish feeling which recently has been manifest would probably be assuaged in the event of a larger inquiry, either from abroad or in the nature of an expansion in the demand for low grades of cottonseed oil, but few believe that incentive for higher prices will be found in the prospective supply.

RAILROADS HAD BIG MONTH.

October Brought Unprecedented Revenues, and Net Earnings Increased.

The railroads of the United States did a larger business last October than they have ever done in a single month before. The returns for 448 companies, operating 96 per cent. of the entire mileage of the country, show aggregate gross revenues of $293,738,000, an increase of $35,264,000, or nearly 14 per cent., over October of last year.

Notwithstanding the fact that all of the big roads showed substantial gains in October, which is usually their biggest month of the year, some of the systems, among them the New York Central, had a still larger month in November. The traffic movement reaches its height in many sections with October, but the crop movement has been more evenly distributed over a long period this year, and commercial business has been unusually heavy.

More encouraging from the stockholder's standpoint is the discovery that, while operating costs showed a substantial increase in October, the balance between revenues and expenses was not lost, and, in fact, the proportion of the receipts absorbed by expenses showed a slight decrease. As a result, the net earnings for all lines, amounting to $108,046,000, carried an increase of $14,822,000, or 15.9 per cent.

These earnings furnish the best kind of prosperity evidence, for the improvement was participated in by all classes of roads and by all parts of the country. They speak more loudly for the prosperity of business in general than for the railroads themselves, for greatly increased taxes and interest charges will make serious inroads upon the net earnings.

This year's figures are helped in the comparison by the fact that October of last year proved almost stationary, the increase in gross revenues for all lines being but $1,370,000, or only one-half of 1 per cent., with a gain of only $2,110,000 in net. In October of the previous year the showing was still poorer, gross earnings making a gain of $2,643,000, with a loss of $10,489,000 in net earnings. Gross earnings for October of this year made the greatest gain over the previous October of any year in the history of American railroads. The increase in net has been exceeded once, in 1909, when a gain of $28,580,000 in revenues resulted in an addition of $15,880,000 to net.

In some cases, lines which made substantial gains a year ago, in contrast to the prevailing tendency, made still further increases in 1912, although in most cases the striking gains in the latter period were partly the result of poor business a year ago. The Great Northern added $1,624,000 to gross and $706,000 to net this year, after having reported $533,000 in gross and $569,000 to net in 1911. The Northern Pacific had an increase of $1,662,000 in gross and $457,000 in net, comparing with a gain of $236,000 to gross and $552,000 to net last year. Both of these roads had heavy losses in October, 1910, however.

The Illinois Central, which was losing heavily a year ago as a consequence of the shopmen's strike, has recovered its ground this year. The October gross revenues of that company carried a gain of $1,294,000 and the net a gain of $690,000, whereas a year ago the gross lost $983,000 and the net $973,000.

The Pensylvania made an imposing exhibit. Its revenues in October of this year were $3,926,000 larger than for the corresponding month of last year, while its net earnings made a gain of $1,005,000. The New York Central had an increase of $948,000 in gross this year and of $308,000 in net. For the entire Central system there was an increase of $3,561,000 in revenues and $1,767,000 in net after expenses. Almost all of the Western lines had excellent gains this year, the bumper crop stimulating business in all other lines. The improvement promises to hold on in the Northwest for some time yet.

REORGANIZATION OF

United States Motor Co.

ALDEN-SAMPSON MANUFACTURING COM'Y
BRUSH RUNABOUT COMPANY
COLUMBIA MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DAYTON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
AND
MAXWELL-BRISCOE MOTOR COMPANY

To the Security-Holders and other Creditors of the above-named Companies and to the Stockholders of United States Motor Company and of Columbia Motor Car Company:

The Committee named in the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated October 10, 1912, announces that of the indebtedness of United States Motor Company and the other companies above-named provided for in said Plan (other than current accounts and customers' deposits over indebtedness paid or to be paid in full) there has been deposited subject to said Plan over 96 per cent. of said indebtedness.

The Committee gives notice that it has declared and does hereby declare operative the said Plan or Reorganization dated October 10, 1912.

Dated New York, December 12, 1912.

GEORGE W. DAVISON, Chairman;
CHARLES H. SABIN,
BENJAMIN STRONG, JR.,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
JAMES C. BRADY,
EUGENE MEYER, JR.,
NEAL RANTOUL,
ELISHA S. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
Counsel.

A. S. CAMPBELL, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

International Time Recording Company of New York.

To the holders of the First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, dated January 15, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of the first paragraph of Article Six of the Mortgage or Deed of Trust, securing said issue of bonds, bearing date January 15th, 1907, the INTERNATIONAL TIME RECORDING COMPANY OF NEW YORK elects to redeem the remaining bonds of said issue now outstanding, consisting of $49,000 bonds.

Said bonds will be redeemed by the Guardian Trust Company of New York, the Trustee under said Mortgage or Deed of Trust, at its office, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New York, on January 15th, 1913, at the price of $1,050 per bond and accrued interest thereon to the designated date of redemption. Interest on all bonds of said issue will cease on and after January 15th, 1913.

International Time Recording Company of New York.

By GEORGE W. FAIRCHILD, President.
Dated Endicott, N. Y., December 16th, 1912.

WESTERN STATES GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DUE JUNE 1ST, 1941.

Pursuant to the terms of the mortgage dated June 1st, 1911, the undersigned invites tenders of the above bonds for sale and delivery as of January 20th, 1913, at a price not exceeding par, accrued interest and five per cent. premium, to the extent of $17,740.00, the sum now available in the Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders, stating the numbers of bonds offered, should be addressed to GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Sinking Fund, Western States Gas and Electric Company First and Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds, and will be received until 3 p. m., January 6th, 1913.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
C. J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., December 2, 1912.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to resolutions of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Franklin Typewriter Company will be held at the office of the company's attorney, Rooms 1,320-22, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., at 3 P. M., on the 13th day of January, 1913, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved, and for the transaction of such other business in connection therewith as may be necessary or desirable.

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
Dated, New York, December 20, 1912.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lincoln Trust Company will be held at the office of the company, 208 Fifth Avenue, New York, on Wednesday, January 8th, 1913, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Polls will remain open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. on December 27th, 1912, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 9th, 1913.

HORACE F. POOR, Treasurer.

ANNUAL MEETING OF CHILDS CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Childs Company will be held at the office of the Company, 200 Fifth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will remain open for one hour.

CHARLES L. ROBERTS, Secretary.
Dated December 14, 1912.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK
New York, December 3, 1912.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the Banking Rooms, No. 92 West Broadway, Tuesday, January 14, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon, January 11, 1913, until 10 o'clock A. M. January 15, 1913.

HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.

MADISON SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Madison Safe Deposit Company will be held at the office of the company, 208 Fifth Avenue, New York, on Wednesday, January 8th, 1913, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Polls will remain open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 11 o'clock A. M.

BRECKENRIDGE CARROLL, Secretary.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY,
160 Broadway.
New York, Dec. 23, 1912.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on Wednesday, January 8, 1913, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Company, 160 Broadway, New York, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

WALTER N. VAIL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAL COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, December 8d, 1912.

The annual election for Directors of The American Coal Company of Allegany County (New Jersey) will be held at the Company's office, No. 88 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, the 26th of December, 1912, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will not be closed.

H. B. WALBRIDGE, Secretary.

The Citizens Central National Bank of New York.

New York, December 12, 1912.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 52 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 14, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK
New York, December 12, 1912.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors will be held at its Banking House, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 14, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The National Nassau Bank of New York, to elect Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 14, 1913. Polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.

ARTHUR W. GILBART, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, December 14, 1912.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, Tuesday, January 14th, 1913, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, held on Tuesday, December 3rd, 1912, Eugene Delano, Alfred R. Marling, and Moses Taylor were unanimously nominated to fill vacancies in the board.

New York, December 11th, 1912.

Z. W. VAN ZELM, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
Twenty-third Street & Lexington Avenue,
New York, December 20th, 1912.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK will be held at its Banking House, Nos. 131 & 133 East Twenty-third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the consideration of an amendment to its Articles of Association, whereby the Board of Directors shall consist of not less than seven nor more than fifteen members, the number for each year to be determined by the Shareholders at their regular annual meeting for the election of Directors of such year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. S. BECKLEY, Cashier.

New York, December 7th, 1912.

The annual election of Directors of the MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 14th, 1913, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE CENTURY BANK of the City of New York

Fifth Avenue and 20th St., New York City.

December 11th, 1912.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, upon the new stock of this bank was declared and will be paid January 2d, 1913, to the holders of record thereof on the books of the bank at the close of business on the 24th day of December, 1912.

The transfer books of and for such stock will be closed on December 24th, 1912, at three o'clock P. M. and reopened January 2d, 1913, at ten o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. H. DEVLIN, Cashier.

213th DIVIDEND

Chartered 1799.

Bank of The Manhattan Company,
New York, December 18, 1912.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of 7% out of the earnings of the past six months, and an extra dividend of 1% for the year ending December 31, 1912, free from tax, payable January 2, 1913, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 27, 1912. Transfer books to remain closed until January 2, 1913.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

NIPE BAY COMPANY
PREFERRED STOCK.

A dividend of one per cent. on the preferred stock of this company has been declared payable January 15th, 1913, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24, 1912.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.
($)

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds.

Coupons from these Bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1913, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Bankers' Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

WILLIAM R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND (No. 4) of $1.25 per share upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on January 15, 1913, to Shareholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, December 14th, 1912. The transfer books of the Company will not be closed. Checks for the dividend will be mailed.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,
D. H. FOOTE, Secretary.
San Francisco, California, December 14th, 1912.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 25 Broad St., New York, December 17, 1912.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable January 15, 1913, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., December 31, 1912. Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO.,
No. 165 Broadway, New York,
November 29th, 1912.

The Board of Directors of Virginia Railway & Power Company has this day declared a dividend of 2½%, equal to $2.50 per share, on the preferred stock of said Company, payable on January 15th, 1913, to the preferred stockholders of record on December 14th, 1912. The transfer books will not be closed. Dividend cheques will be mailed.

G. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE PAN-AMERICAN TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY CO.
URUGUAY SECTION.
Notice.

Interest due January 1, 1913, on this Company's 5% Fifty Year Gold Debentures will be paid on and after that date at the office of Bankers Trust Co., 16 Wall St., New York City, on surrender of the coupons representing said interest.

E. A. LIGHTNER, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL BANK,
49-51 West 33d Street,
New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held December 12th, 1912, a semi-annual dividend of 6% was declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable January 2d, 1913, to stockholders of record December 23d, 1912. Transfer book to close December 23d, 1912, and reopen January 3d, 1913.

HUGH N. KIRKLAND, Cashier.

American Bankers Safety Company

New York, Dec. 19th, 1912.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) has been declared to-day on the preferred stock, payable on December 31st, 1912, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 21st. Checks will be mailed.

CHARLES E. SELOVER, Asst. Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, December 20, 1912.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1913. Transfer books will remain closed from December 21st, 1912, to that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

The B. F. Goodrich Company.
Akron, O., Dec. 20th, 1912.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held October 23d, 1912, a dividend of One and Three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) was declared on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable January 2d, 1913, to stockholders of record Dec. 23d, 1912.

W. A. MEANS, Treasurer.

Merchants Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.
December 17, 1912.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20, 1912.

E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 20th, 1912.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2%) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 27th, 1912.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 20th, 1912.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2nd, 1913, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 3rd, 1913.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Importers and Traders National Bank of New York.
New York, Dec. 20, 1912.

A dividend of twelve per cent., free of tax, has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY.
December 11, 1912.

Dividend No. 457 of Fifty (50) cents per share has been declared, payable by the Transfer Agent in New York on the 20th inst. Transfer Books closed on the 20th inst.

COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
Transfer Agent.

State Investing Company (of New Jersey.)
New York, December 16th, 1912.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent., payable on January 2d, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 23, 1912.

WM. AVERELL BROWN, Treasurer.

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 19, 1912.

The Board of Directors of this bank has declared the regular quarterly dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable January 2, 1913, to stockholders of record on December 23, 1912.

C. C. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Coupons due January 1, 1913, from bonds of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company will be paid by the National City Bank of New York City.

L. BEARDSLEY, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE DETROIT EDISON COMPANY,
New York.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾%) PER CENT. upon this Company's Capital Stock will be paid on January 15, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 2, 1913. The stock transfer books of the Company will not be closed. CHECKS will be mailed to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders at this office.

H. F. KROYER, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK.
New York, December 17, 1912.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Centum (2%) on the capital stock of this Bank, payable January 2nd, 1913. Transfer books will remain closed from 3 o'clock P. M., December 20th, 1912, to 10 o'clock A. M. January 2d, 1913.

HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK,
330 Bowery, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held December 13th, 1912, a semi-annual dividend of 10% has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable January 2d, 1913. Transfer books to close December 23d, 1912, reopen January 2d, 1913.

GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ESTABLISHED 1827
CORNER PIERREPONT AND CLINTON STREETS.

Brooklyn Savings Bank

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF
4 PER CENT PER ANNUM

will be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1913, (payable on and after Jan. 20th,) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

EDWIN P. MAYNARD, President.
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK
(INCORPORATED 1833)

S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St., New York.
TWO-RATE INTEREST-DIVIDEND
SIX MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1912.

On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000, payable on and after JAN. 20, 1913.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1, 1913.

JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR. } Secretaries.
R. OGDEN CHISOLM. }

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 AND 130 BOWERY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10, 1912.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of Jan'y next, and will be payable on and after Monday, Jan'y 20, 1913.

Money deposited on or before Jan'y 10 will draw interest from Jan'y 1, 1913.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

129TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK
NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending December 31, 1912, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

per annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after January 20, 1913. Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

WILLIAM H. ROCKWOD, President.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
HENRY R. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.
Open 10 to 3; Mon. 10 to 7; Sat., 10 to 12.
Accounts of Societies Accepted.

New York Savings Bank

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

Jan. 1, 1913, dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS

74 and 76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1912.

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR-PER CENT. per annum, Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 20th, 1913.

DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 16th, 1912.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

280 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 11th, 1912.

187TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending December 31st, 1912, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5,000 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after January 20th, 1913. This dividend will be credited to depositors as principal January 1st, 1913. Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1913, will draw interest from January 1st, 1913.

WALTER KRIMMLER, President.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.
JAMES KNOWLES, Comptroller.

Union Dime Savings Bank

6th Avenue and 40th Street

An Interest Dividend (107th consecutive) has been declared at the rate of

Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum.

Credited January 1, 1913, and payable on or after Thursday, January 16, 1913, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws. Money deposited on or before January 10, 1913, draws interest from January 1, 1913.

ALEX. E. P. W. KINNAN, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

Italian Savings Bank
of the City of New York
CHARTERED 1896.
DEPOSITS OVER $4,000,000.

64-66 Spring St., cor. Lafayette St.

Money Deposited to Jan'y 10,

ASKS SUPREME COURT TO REVERSE ITSELF

Bullitt Would Set Aside Mimeograph Decision to Help Shoe Machinery Suit.

"TYING" CLAUSE THE ISSUE

Government Attacks Contracts Compelling Lessees to Buy All Supplies from Company.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Department of Justice to-morrow will enter the final stage of its fight to induce the Supreme Court of the United States to reverse its decision in the Dick Mimeograph case. That decision gave to holders of patents the right to require of purchasers or lessees that they buy from the holders all necessary supplies for the use of the patented machine, whether the supplies are patented or not. Almost precisely the same point is involved in the so-called Shoe Machinery Trust case, and Solicitor General William M. Bullitt will file to-morrow morning the Government's brief on appeal, asking for the dissolution of the United Shoe Machinery Company.

An almost unprecedented feature of the Dick decision was that less than a majority of the Supreme Court concurred. Associate Justices Lurton, McKenna, Holmes, and Van Devanter signed the decision, while Chief Justice White and Associate Justices Hughes and Lamar dissented. The other two Associate Justices were not sitting. A few days after that decision was handed down the Department of Justice let it be known that in some form the case would speedily be brought before the court when a full bench was in attendance.

Suit Originated in Massachusetts.

The present case comes to the Supreme Court on appeal in error from the United States District Court of Massachusetts. There suit had been brought against Sidney W. Winslow, Edward P. Hurd, George W. Brown, William Barbour, and Elmer P. Howe—all connected with the United Shoe Machinery Company, charging them with conspiracy and combination in restraint of trade. Justice Putnam, for the District Court, dismissed the case because, in general, as he interpreted the patent laws invoked by the defendants, no violation of the Sherman anti-trust law was charged in the indictment.

The charge is that the defendants on Feb. 7, 1899, organized the United Shoe Machinery Company by combining three separate groups that prior to that date had manufactured independently the four standard varieties of shoe machinery. The combination is alleged to have controlled about four-fifths of the total output of shoe machinery in the United States. It at once ceased selling and adopted a system of leasing machines by "tying" contracts, under which the lessees of one of the trust machines could use no machine or part of a machine not supplied by the combination, on pain of forfeiture of the lease. In this way, it is charged, the legal monopoly contemplated by the patent laws has given rise to a far wider monopoly in unpatented articles.

While the Solicitor General draws a nice distinction between the Dick case, approving contracts that required the purchase of "necessary" supplies for "use" in the patented machine, and the contracts attacked here on the ground that the unpatented machines forced upon lessees of patented machines have no necessary relation to them, his brief is generally considered little less than a flat petition for the Supreme Court to reverse itself. The distinction made between the cases is regarded simply as an attempt to smooth the way for the full court to lay aside the decision of the four Justices in the Dick case.

Solicitor General's Brief.

Mr. Bullitt's brief says in part:

"The precise point actually decided in Henry vs. Dick Company was that the patentee could, as a condition to the use of his invention, provide that it should be used only in connection with certain supplies; which supplies in point of actual fact bore so direct a relation to the invention that it could not be operated without them. In short, the restriction related to things that had to be used in physical connection with the machine.

"Henry vs. Dick Company is therefore not a decision in favor of the 'tying' clause, because the 'tying' clause restriction does not relate to something essential to be used in direct physical connection with the patented machine. The Consolidated's lasting machine was used for years in making shoes—and could be used for years to come—without the least connection between it and the metallic fastening machine. The lasting machine bears no relation to whether the metallic fastenings in shoes are inserted by the McKay machine or by hand, or by any one of the numerous independent metallic fastening machines. The lasting machine could be operated in every respect and perform its full functions without any direct, necessary or physical relation to or connection with the insertion of fastenings or attaching of heels.

"However sound the reasoning in Henry vs. Dick Company—even when applied to 'fanciful suggestions of conditions,' 224 U. S., 34—that a patentee may sell a coffee pot or a circular saw on condition that it be used only to boil coffee or saw logs obtained from the patentee, there is still a wide distinction between such conditions relating to the use of the patented article with those things which are essential to its operation and conditions bearing no such relations. The doctrine should not be extended to include the latter.

"For example, the owner of a patented mimeograph certainly should not be allowed to sell it with a restriction that its use should be limited to those who used certain patented window frames on the building in which the mimeograph was kept, but such a restriction should be held as constituting a collateral agreement such as any vendor of personal property might impose, and enforceable, if valid at all, only as a collateral contract, (224, U. S., 18,) and hence disposable under the Sherman law without reference to any supposed protection from the patent laws.

"The law is practical, not logical.

AWARDS CEMETERY $56,650.

Kensico Burying Ground Sought $1,000,000 for Aqueduct Damages.

A decision by Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins of Nyack, in which he confirmed the report of commissioners awarding damages to the Kensico Cemetery Association, because the Catskill conduit was constructed through the property, will be filed in the Westchester County Clerk's office at White Plains to-day. The cemetery association and plot owners sued for $1,000,000 against the City of New York. The condemnation commissioners awarded the property owners $56,650.

This is the second time an award has been made, the former allowance being $37,847, which was set aside as too small. Judge Tompkins in his decision says:

"I think the State may, by the power of eminent domain, take the cemetery lands in question, notwithstanding the contract between the cemetery corporation and the land shareholders, leaving such shareholders to take a part of the award as a substitute for their interest in the lands."

Peru Needs $28,500,000 Loan.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 22.—President Billinghurst to-day asked Congress for authority to negotiate a foreign loan of $28,500,000 for the purpose of canceling certain debts and financing the construction of railways. The President in his message estimated the urgent debts of the republic at $20,000,000.

CONSIDER BANK REFORMS.

Questions Before Pujo Committee Indicate the Lines on Which It Is Working.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Members of the Pujo committee are beginning to consider informally the question of laws that may be suggested as a result of the investigation now being conducted to discover whether there is an undesirable concentration of money power in Wall Street.

A line on some of the remedies that will be considered by it is obtained from the questions put to witnesses by Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee. Chairman Pujo told the witnesses these questions were not to be accepted as suggesting the views of the committee, and were put for the sole purpose of enabling the committee to weigh arguments for and against a given line of action. Yet these questions have been illuminating as showing the trend of thought of the investigators.

There have been, for instance, many suggestions for legislative action dealing with State and National regulation of Stock Exchanges and Clearing Houses. Witnesses have been asked as to legislation requiring Clearing Houses to be incorporated, and much attention has been given to the latitude to be allowed to Clearing Houses in regulating the affairs of banks. It has been asked repeatedly whether it would not be better if authority were vested somewhere, either by Federal or State law, for regulation of Clearing Houses and Stock Exchanges removing present limitations upon their membership and providing that banking officials should have the right to review decisions made by Clearing Houses respecting the admission or expulsion of banks.

Some suggestive questions put to witnesses have been:

Should banks be admitted to Clearing Houses on a uniform basis as a matter of right?

Why should not any bank have a right to clear through the Clearing House if that bank is solvent and meets the other requirements of the Clearing House?

Would it be unreasonable to require, before a Clearing House member should be expelled from the Clearing House, that the approval of the State Banking Department or Controller of the Currency should be obtained?

Should it rest within the absolute power of the Clearing House to put a member or non-member bank out of a Clearing House and possibly imperil depositors, with no power of review or of correction lodged anywhere?

Should State and National laws limit the function of Clearing Houses to exchange and balancing accounts between Clearing House members?

All suggestions so far made for regulation of Clearing Houses have pivoted around these questions.

Some suggested remedies for regulation of the Stock Exchange have related to placing an embargo or restrictions upon manipulation, the regulation of "short" selling, prohibition of the so-called "washing" of stocks, the removal of the numerical limitation of membership in the Stock Exchange, the regulation of inter-State transmission of ticker quotations from the floor of the New York Stock Exchange, the practicability of requiring sellers to give the numbers of stock certificates and bonds at the time of their sale, either as a continuing requirement or as a temporary requirement in times of panic.

Questions put to Frederick Lewisohn and others raised the issue of the advisability of requiring a public statement to be made of all profits and intermediate commissions in syndicate operations. Regulation of the Stock Exchange so as to have stock quotations represent actual rather than artifical values was another significant suggestion.

Whatever the result of the Pujo investigation, there will scarcely be any Federal legislation resulting from it during the present session of Congress. The committee will not be ready to prepare its report until the end of January or early in February. The chief value of the investigation, it is now believed, will be a more intimate knowledge of the National banking situation, conditions in Wall Street and operations on the New York Stock Exchange, and a more appreciative consideration of banking and currency legislation when it is attempted.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Two Decisions on Machinery—Gimbel Brothers Upheld.

The United States Court of Customs Appeals has reversed the Board of General Appraisers in a case involving the classification of large, power-driven machines used for removing the bark from logs. They were imported by the Georgia Pulp and Paper Manufacturing Company, and were assessed for duty at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 199, as "manufactures of metal not specially provided for." The importers contended that the machines were properly dutiable at 30 per cent. under the provision for "machine tools." The board upheld this claim.

The court has affirmed the board in a case relating to the classification of jute machinery. O. G. Hempstead & Son were the importers. The Collector classified the machinery under Paragraph 199, as manufactures of metal not specially provided for, although Paragraph 197 makes specific provision for jute machinery. The Collector based his action on the ground that the machines were capable of being put to uses other than making jute. The board sustained the importer's claim at 30 per cent. ad valorem.

The Board of General Appraisers has sustained a protest filed by Gimbel Brothers regarding the classification of baskets made of wood and straw, lined with silk, silk being the component material of chief value. Collector Loeb assessed the baskets at the rate of 50 cent. ad valorem, as manufactures of silk. Judge McClelland holds that Paragraph 214, providing specifically for baskets, is applicable at 40 per cent. The Collector was reversed.

The board sustained a protest by E. Stegemen, Jr., relating to the duty on strips cut from woolen cloth to which is attached coney or rabbit hair known as beaver strips. Collector Loeb assessed the goods at 50 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 439 of the Act of 1909, as wool and fur wearing apparel. The importer claimed a rate of 35 per cent. under the same paragraph as "furs prepared for use as material."

The following claims were overruled as unsupported by evidence: Andrew R. Steven, Austin Nichols & Co., O. J. Ahlstrom, A. L. Silberstein, Wertheimer & Cc., T. N. Foster & Co., M. J. Corbett & Co., Max Herman & Co., G. W. Sheldon & Co., P. F. Ferriere, Simon Hirsch, J. W. Coulston & Co., and Tiffany & Co.

SEVEN ADVANTAGES

YOU will find these seven advantages in our ten-year mortgages:

1. A long term.
2. Constant reduction of principal.
3. Reasonable interest.
4. Principal can be paid at any time.
5. Part payments on principal accepted.
6. No new fees for ten years.
7. No increase of rate for ten years.

Made in amounts of $10,000 or less to home owners in Greater New York.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 178 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

MONOPOLY ON WATER HELD BY RAILWAYS

Commissioner Conant Reports to the President on Their Almost Complete Control.

MORE FREEDOM ON PACIFIC

Need of Further Regulation in the Interest of Shippers Asserted by the Investigator.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Railroad companies and steamship combinations control most of the regular steamship lines of the United States and have destroyed competition on the chief water highways of commerce, says Luther Conant, Jr., Commissioner of Corporations, in a report to President Taft made public to-day. His report is based upon an extensive investigation. He thinks the revelations made call for further regulation of joint rail and water traffic.

It is a striking fact, says Mr. Conant, that between a number of the more important ports on the Atlantic and Gulf Coast there is only a single regular service. He charges that the New Haven system "has pursued a determined policy of suppressing any effective competition on Long Island Sound, and several, at least, of its recent acquisitions must be charged as due to this policy." Elimination of competition also was an important factor in its purchase of a majority interest in the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company. The extensive water traffic between New York City and New England ports is almost completely controlled by the New Haven Road or by the Eastern Steamship Company, in which the New Haven is a large stockholder, though asserting it has no voice in the management.

The Southern Pacific likewise is described as having shown "a disposition to restrict competition" on the Atlantic Coast, although its steamship lines "are really a water extension of that company's rail lines." In addition "the control of the Southern Pacific by the Union Pacific (recently dissolved by the United States Supreme Court) obviously tended to limit the importance of competition by the Southern Pacific's rail and water routes."

Further Regulation Recommended.

"The conditions here set forth," comments Mr. Conant, "cannot fail to command attention. So far as the Eastern part of the country is concerned, water lines have to a large extent become auxiliaries or subsidiaries of railroads. These conditions force consideration of the policy to be adopted toward such water carriers. Since water competition has in considerable measure been restricted by railroad control of water lines, this fact must be taken account of. The Inter-State Commerce Commission has by recent legislation secured a considerable increase in jurisdiction over joint rail-and-water traffic, particularly with respect to the establishment of joint rail-and-water rates and the equitable division of such rates between cocarriers.

"This is a matter of vital importance. If there is to be any successful attempt to increase competition in domestic water traffic, it seems certain that such joint rate arrangements should be far more generally established than at present. Since joint through rates are almost invariably less than the sum of the local rates, a steamship line deprived of the advantage of a joint rate arrangement with railroads on an equitable basis is practically unable to compete with a rival enjoying it."

Twenty railroads of the country control steam vessels and barges of 810,000 gross tonnage engaged exclusively in domestic trade.

"The tonnage of the New Haven system is the largest, aggregating a little over 200,000 gross tons," Mr. Conant says. "Next in importance is the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific, with a grand total (excluding tonnage engaged in foreign trade) of over 150,000 gross tons. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's water lines have 68,500 gross tons in steamers and 8,500 tons in barges; the New York Central over 60,000 gross tons, the Central of Georgia Railway over 40,000 gross tons.

"The total capitalization of water lines controlled by these railroads (this not covering holding companies and several very important unincorporated services) aggregates $53,339,375 in stock and $31,263,887 in bonded debt. Of the stock $40,223,800 and of the bonds $19,211,137 are owned by eighteen railroads or their subsidiaries. In most instances railroads own practically all the stock of the separately incorporated water lines which they control."

Two Big Steamship Concerns.

Of the traffic not dominated by railroads along the Eastern seaboard, the great bulk, adds the report, is controlled by two important steamship consolidations, the Atlantic, Gulf, and West Indies lines and the Eastern Steamship Corporation. With a few exceptions the constituent companies of these consolidations were formerly subsidiaries of the Consolidated Steamship Lines, organized by Charles W. Morse, which collapsed in 1907.

While there appears to be no interownership of stock between these two consolidations, they have several Directors in common, indicating a considerable community of interest.

On the Great Lakes all the important through passenger and package freight lines are owned by railroads. In the local package freight traffic there are a large number of independent water carriers. Several of the principal lake fleets handling ore, coal, and lumber are under the control of important industrial concerns, the largest being the Pittsburgh Steamship Company, controlled by the United States Steel Corporation.

On the Pacific Coast the Commissioner found independent steamship lines forming an important factor in the coastwise trade, but said several water lines were under railroad control, instancing the interest of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific in the Pacific Mail and the San Francisco & Portland Steamship Company. The Southern Pacific also controls a fleet of oil vessels belonging to the Associated Oil Company.

Steamboat lines on the Mississippi River, Mr. Conant says, have largely succumbed to railroad competition or natural difficulties. The great bulk of bituminous coal, the principal item of traffic to-day on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, is handled, he adds, by a single industrial line—the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, controlled by the Pittsburgh Coal Company.

Railroads now control about 90 per cent. of the mileage of the few private canals still in operation.

"On the Erie Canal, the most important artificial waterway in the country," says the Commissioner, "the westbound business has virtually passed under the control of railroads, while eastbound traffic has been largely diverted from the canal by the repeated reductions in rail rates, rate arrangements, and railroad control of terminal facilities. These reductions in rail rates are, however, to a considerable extent attributable to canal competition."

The report deals chiefly with regular through passenger and freight steamship lines and takes no account of tramp steamers. It is the fourth installment as the result of the Bureau of Corporation's extensive investigation of water traffic, the three previous reports having dealt with water routes, volume of traffic, and the control of terminals.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

CANNED GOODS MART QUIET.

Little Doing in Fruits, Vegetables, or Fish Last Week.

There was little feature to last week in the vegetable end of the local canned goods market. With the approach of the Christmas season trading, which for some reason had been light for a considerable period, diminished appreciably. The buying of tomatoes fell off considerably under the firmness of the Southern packers, many of whom refused to consider offers of less than 85 cents, free on board, Baltimore, for standard No. 3s. In some cases, where the quality of the goods was not the finest, it was possible to get them around 80 cents. For the better goods in some instances packers held out for 87½.

Spot peas were easier than for some time, with prices irregular. Futures attracted comparatively little attention. The cheaper grades of corn moved in a fair way, but there was apparently nothing unusual in the week's transactions in that market. String beans continued scarce and firm.

Business in canned fruits was seasonably limited, but little selling pressure was in evidence, and prices were generally firm. A slight improvement in the call for pink salmon was reported in canned fish, but, on the whole, the week in that end of the market was featureless.

KNIT GOODS ORDERS OFF.

Buyers Not Active Last Week, but Sellers Did Not Worry.

There was not so much activity in the underwear market last week, but selling agents had already booked a good volume of business and apparently were not worrying over the slight diminution of orders. More activity is expected early in the year when buyers come to the local market to attend to the details of orders which they gave largely in blanket form when the salesmen called.

While many of the selling agents say they are sold up on Fall, 1913, cotton goods, the facts of the case, according to one representative mill agent, are that the majority of these mills have not placed the entire production under order, but have only booked as many orders as they care to take while the raw material market is in its present condition. The late Winter business this year has been so large that manufacturers have been unable to start on Spring goods as early as usual, and in all probability this will mean late deliveries.

Business in staple fleece-lined hosiery has been generally very satisfactory. Manufacturers of ribbed-top goods have in most cases taken all the orders they care to handle, and these goods have practically been withdrawn from the market. Buyers report a scarcity of desirable merchandise both in fleece goods and the cheaper grades of cottons.

WHOLESALE PRICE CHANGES.

Declines Outnumbered Advances Almost 3 to 1 Last Week.

For the fourth consecutive time the declines indicated in Dun's list of wholesale commodity prices last week exceeded the advances. This time the proportion was nearly three to one, there having been thirty-nine commodities that showed lower levels, against fifteen advances. As usual of late, the changes were largely confined to foodstuffs, hides, metals, drugs, chemicals, and oils. In foodstuffs there were eighteen fluctuations, of which only two were advances. Hides followed with nine declines and no advances, while metals showed four and three, respectively. In drugs, chemicals, and oils there were six advances and four declines; the remainder were distributed among burlaps, grain, hops, jute, paper, rubber, silk, and turpentine. Twelve of last week's prices, eight of which were declines, were quoted lower than those of a year ago this time.

The changes last week, with comparative prices for the previous week and last year, follow:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
DECLINES.			
Beans, marrow, choice	$5.90	$5.75	$4.60
Beans, medium	4.80	4.85	4.15
Burlap, 10½ ounce, 40 inch	.036	.037	.034
Burlap, 8 ounce, 40 inch	.065	.066	.0435
Butter, State dairy, common to fair	.23	.24	.24
Butter, Western factory, firsts	.23½	.24	.23
Balsam tolu	.75	.80	.55
Ergot, Russian	1.20	1.25	1.20
Opium, jobbing lots	6.75	6.85	8.55
Hides, packer No. 1, native	.19	.19½	.16
No. 1 Texas	.17½	.17⅝	.14½
Colorado	.17½	.17½	.14½
Cows, heavy native	.17½	.17½	.15½
Branded cows	.17½	.17½	.14
Country, No. 1 steers	.15½	.15½	.13
No. 1 cows, heavy	.14½	.15	.12½
No. 1 buff	.14¾	.14¾	.12½
No. 1 calfskins	.17½	.18	.18
Hops, New York State, prime	.30	.31	.34
Jute, spot, old crop	.06	.05¾	.04½
Antimony, Hallet	.09½	.095	.07¾
Copper, lake, New York	.17⅝	.17⅝	.14
Spelter, New York	.073	.0735	.063
Lead, New York	.0432	.0435	.0445
Oil, lard, prime, city	.90	.96	.75
Peas, Scotch, choice	4.00	4.10	6.10
Beef, live, Chicago	5.45	5.50	4.80
Hogs, live, Chicago	6.80	7.00	5.60
Lard, prime, steamed, Chicago	10.02½	10.53	9.10
Pork, mess, Chicago	17.00	17.50	14.75
Sheep, live, Chicago	3.85	4.10	2.50
Short ribs, sides, loose, Chicago	9.25	9.50	7.87½
Rubber, up-river fine	1.06	1.10	1.02
Mackerel, Norway, No. 4, 425-450	12.50	13.50	16.00
Silk, raw, Shanghai, best	4.10	4.15	4.05
Flowes, Zanzibar	.20¼	.205	.11½
Pepper, Singapore, black	.11	.11¼	.11½
Pepper, Singapore, white	.18	.18¼	.16
Sugar, raw, Muscovado	3.42	3.53	4.23½
ADVANCES.			
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.14½	.14	.14¾
Eggs, Western, firsts	.29	.27	.36
Oil, anise	1.52½	1.50	1.40
Nitrate soda, 95%	2.60	2.57½	2.22½
Wheat, No. 2 red, nw. crp.	1.08½	1.06	.98
Straw, long rye, No. 2	.87½	.825	.85
Wire nails, Pittsburgh	1.75	1.70	1.55
Barbed wire, galvanized, Pittsburgh	2.15	2.10	1.90
Tin, New York	.49¾	.49¼	.45
Oil, corn	.058	.0585	.0505
Oil, cottonseed, Summer, white	.063	.06¾	.0535
Oil, lard, extra No. 1	.80	.83	.65
Petroleum, crude	2.00	1.95	1.80
Strawboard	$2.00	$2.00	$2.00
Turpentine	.42¼	.39¾	.53

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—Corporations authorized by the Secretary of State to-day included:

Max Oscher Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; to deal in bonds; $300,000. John B. Heydt, Isaac H. Sawyer, and Max Oscher, 60 Broadway, New York City.

Favary Tire Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $30,000. Ethelbert Favary, William P. Richardson, and W. M. Brashears, 527 Central Avenue, New York City.

Vegatol Cracker Corporation of Manhattan; trade marks, trade names, patents; $150,000. Henry Sturm, Lanoley Vinton, and Stalle Vinten, 41 Park Row, New York City.

Horton Corporation, Incorporated, of Manhattan; commission merchants; $100,000. Harry Lawrence, Jose Carcia Jove, and E. Ormonde Pewer, 33 Wall Street, New York City.

Bradley Furniture Company, Incorporated, of Elmira; $100,000. C. Stafford Bradley, Ray Tompkins, and James B. Rathbone, Elmira, N. Y.

John Winkler's Sons, Incorporated, of Queens, trucking, livery, and warehousing; $100,000. John Winkler, Jr., George N. Winkler, and Lawrence T. Gresser, 351 Shelton Avenue, Jamaica, N. Y.

The William Coles Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; realty; $70,000. William Coles, T. W. Wisner, and Thomas L. Nearn, Middletown, N. Y.

Cheltenham Advertising Service, Incorporated, of Manhattan; general advertising; $50,000. H. Ingalls Kimball, Charles A. True, and Robert L. Degroff, 33 Nassau Street, New York City.

New York Offices and Service, Incorporated, of Manhattan; realty; $10,000. Clyde H. Slease, Solomon Bonepart, and Jenifer S. Carter, 100 Broadway, New York City.

Mole & Zenke, Incorporated, of Manhattan; cotton cloth brokers; $10,000. Frederick C. Zenke, Joseph W. Poole, and Robert S. Sloan, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

Wallach & Mayer, Incorporated, of Manhattan; hosiery and knit goods; $65,000. Abraham Wallach, Sidney L. Mayer, and William Reichman, 100 Franklin Street, New York City.

Gene Gaunter Feature Players, Incorporated, of Manhattan; photographs and plays; $10,000. Gene Gaunter, Sidney Olcott, and John J. Clark, 15 William Street, New York City.

Fetsch Tikvah, Incorporated, of Brooklyn; realty; $25,000. David Iascewitz, Samuel Sassulsky, and Moses Bernstein, 114 Liberty Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Collier Rotary Valve Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; motors and engines; $100,000. John N. Blair, Harry D. Johnson, and Arthur B. King, 130 West Seventieth Street, New York City.

Winkler's New York and Rockaway Express, Incorporated, of Far Rockaway; $20,000. John Winkler, Jr., Lawrence T. Gresser, and George N. Winkler, 17 Cleveland Avenue, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

HOME BUYER IS NEEDED.

Even if Syndicate Man Is Used the Other Should Be in Power.

That the resident buyer, in a sense, is a distinct acquisition to any retail store will, according to a certain metropolitan buyer, hardly be disputed by any one. Especially when the store is located a considerable distance from New York a resident buyer can be used to very good advantage when quick service is needed.

But, he contends, there are several points that are apparently overlooked by retail merchants throughout the country when they allow their buying to be done for them by so-called syndicates. In the first place, in such cases the home buyers are practically reduced to heads of stock, and their ability to purchase wisely is largely wasted. This has had the bad effect of failing to develop ability in such men, and it also leaves them without the incentive to push their stock that they would doubtless have if they were entirely responsible for the purchasing of it.

Another way the merchant loses, he points out, is that if the retailers do the bulk of their buying through syndicates the salesmen representing the manufacturer or wholesaler cannot afford to call on them so often. Because of this the home buyers do not have the opportunity of seeing many novelties or special offerings. They are also unable to consult with their heads of stock or their salespeople, whose ideas, through constant association with the consumer, are frequently valuable.

Home buyers should unquestionably be better able to judge what is suited to their trade than the syndicate that tries at once to suit the tastes of all localities, and, without making any charge of dishonesty, he concludes that there is surely no guarantee that the syndicate buyer will not be prejudiced or influenced in the same way that other buyers have been.

CHILD LABOR EXHIBIT.

Shows Things They Make In Tenements for Small Pay.

An exhibit prepared by the National Child Labor Committee, showing the conditions under which young children work, is now open from 10 to 5 o'clock at 77 West Twenty-third Street. The exhibit vividly pictures the evils brought out at the recent hearings of the New York State Factory Investigating Commission.

Charts tell of the visits to the homes of 1,037 workers in six different industries since Dec. 1, 1911, setting forth the fact that 36 per cent. of the home workers are under 14 years of age and 44.9 per cent. under 16 years of age.

Among the articles of child labor exhibited is a "sanitary hair brush." This industry is one where tenements are to be licensed, but it is shown that out of 124 families making brushes 114 lived in unlicensed tenements. The children are paid 1 cent for 150 bristles, or 40 cents for filling a dozen pads, 500 holes to a pad, the committee says. Among the other exhibits are fancy buttons, paid for at the rate of 75 cents for 144; rosettes, paid for at the rate of 4½ cents a piece, and babies' bootees, at 25 cents a dozen.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

DAVIDOW CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Davidow Cloak and Suit Company, manufacturers of cloaks, suits, and skirts, 18 West Twenty-second Street, by these creditors: Harriet Herr, $500; Benjamin F. Sennet, $2, and Sunshine Pressing Appliance Company, $4. Judge Holt appointed Alfred H. Babcock receiver, bond $3,500, on application of Myers & Goldsmith, who said that the liabilities were $25,000, and assets $7,000.

YORKVILLE COAL COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Yorkville Coal Company, with office at 1,753 Avenue A and yard at the foot of East 115th Street, by these creditors: Samuel Weintraub, $595; Herman Theaman, $500, and Jeanette L. Coan, $13. Judge Holt appointed George E. Leonard receiver, bond $2,000. The liabilities are $14,000 to about fifteen creditors, and assets are estimated at $3,500.

EDMUND BARTLETT, doing business as the Edmund Bartlett Company, advertising solicitor, 131 East Twenty-third Street, has filed a petition with liabilities of $11,650 and assets of $2,060. Among the creditors are the Diamond Press, $1,948; Stephen A. Powell, $1,935, and Century Bank, $750.

NATHAN SCHANFIELD, also known as Nat Fields, residing at 749 West End Avenue, has filed a petition with liabilities of $3,558 and no assets. Among the creditors are Hurtig & Seamon, $200; Myers & Shayne, $200; Irving Cooper, $700; Bob Delleaney, $50; Frank Rich, $600, and Allardt Brothers, $400.

DRUCKER & HOLMSTOCK COMPANY.—Judge Holt has appointed Wilder Goodwin receiver for the Drucker & Holmstock Company, furs and skins, of 26 Bond Street, bond $1,000.

ISAAC HERMAN.—Judge Holt has appointed William H. K. Davey, receiver for Isaac Herman, manufacturer of cloaks and suits, at 24 West Twentieth Street, bond $500.

BARNET REIBSTEIN.—Schedules of Barnet Reibstein, clothing dealer, of 108 Hester Street, show liabilities of $314,377. He has no assets now. Among the secured creditors who had mortgages are the estate of John Galt Smith, $48,000; New York Trust Company, $44,000; John A. Brown, Jr., $87,000; Well & Mayer, $29,000; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, $28,000; Caroline B. Bishop, $25,000; Elizabeth Reed, $20,000, and Richard Fitzpatrick, $22,000. Louis Rubenstein is an unsecured creditor for $27,600.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Bernecker, Robert—Fullerton Electric Co., $191.
Bruce, George—E. Fixel, $126.
Cohen, Elias A.—S. Sindeband, $1,500.
Fleming, Wm. H.—Henry Bosch Co., $216.
Friedman, Harry—E. Kaufman et al., $115.
Same—S. Karash et al., $139.
Guttenberg, Jacob—I. Mintzman, $165.
Gluck, Joseph M.—M. Orango et al., $9,877.
Grill, Chas. M.—W. W. Smith, $309.
Hudson, H. Edward—I. W. Blades, $580.
Hanson, Chas. H.—E. V. Harman & Co., $107.
Herman, Louis E. Dury, $10.
Herman, Chas. H.—E. V. Harman & Co., $107.
Humiston, Howard B.—Same, $143.
Hamersly, Louis R., Jr.—Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y., $207.
Hart, Max M., Charles Pfizer, Jr., Co., and Charles Pfizer, Jr.—J. E. R. Kunzman, $24,269.
Indiveri, Joseph—H. Weiss et al., $178.
Jerakaus, Pandulis—W. W. Farley, $200.
Johnson, Edmund—National Alumni, $161.
Langerfeld, Adolph and Otto—William Haaker Co., $164.
Laing, James S.—National Fire Ins. Co. of Paris, France, costs, $108.
Ludwig, Bernhard—E. T. Kaman, $5,535.
Mowrer, Alexander—E. M. Evans, costs, $118.
Marymount, Lewis—M. Sardoni, $174.
Petit, Samuel D.—U. S. Tire Co., $161.
Rubenoff, Robert—H. Handman et al., $169.
Simes, Frederick C.—Hardman, Peck & Co., $188.
Scharnberger, Gustave—W. H. Hayes, $196.
Shapiro, Philip D. and Isaac L.—F. E. Gillies et al., $1,267.
Shapiro, Philip D.—Same, $1,260.
Salvatore, Pasquale—Noonan & Price Co., $1,473.
Smith, A. Remington—Wagner Comb Manufacturing Co., $503.
Steasofsky, Joseph—B. Dorman, $169.
Zugner, Frank J.—N. Y. Sporting Goods Co., $317.
American Looking Glass Co.—D. H. Fritts Co., $237.
City & Suburban Homes Co.—W. Hauptmann, $7,908.
C. N. & S. A. Construction Co.—E. Samuels, $17,870.
Cordova Leather Co.—H. A. Weatherbee et al., $240.
Companhia Exportadora de Cafe de Santos or Cia Exportadora de Cafe de Santos—F. J. West, Inc., $1,096.
Champlain Graphite Co.—J. R. Pine, $2,536.
Empire City Subway Co.—A. Barone, $1,142.
Highwood Realty Construction Co.—S. Lewis, $167.
Hull, Grippan & Co.—C. R. Weaver et al., $766.
Monaton Realty & Investing Co.—O. S. Morgan & Co., $131.
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.—J. Sullivan, $3,750.
S. W. Bonsall Timber Properties, Ltd.—S. W. Bonsall, $382,774.
Wilson Supply Co.—C. H. Goddard, $1,743.
Warren H. Dunn Co.—W. Webster et al., $239.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Curphey, Alfred G., and National Surety Co.—People, &c., Oct. 26, 1911, (vacated,) $2,500.
Kirkbride, Thomas W., and National Surety Co.—People, &c., Oct. 26, 1911, (vacated,) $2,500.
La Magenta Segar Co. and Henry S. Rothschild—Cosmopolitan Bank, Dec. 19, 1912, $2,442.
Lee Heating Co.—Northern New Jersey Trust Co., Dec. 12, 1912, $442.
Tedesco, Michael A.—Ferdinand Munch Brewery, Dec. 14, 1906, $1,658.
Friedlander, Meyer—J. Fleischhauer, May 10, 1906, (canceled,) $120.
Malinda, Frank—W. V. Dutcher, April 12, 1912, (canceled,) $107.
Stanley-Gollick Co.—R. J. Donovan Co., Dec. 13, 1912, $419.
Pierce Construction Co., Joseph Kurzman, Abraham Pierce, and Bennie Goldstein—Colonial Mantel and Refrigerating Co., Dec. 12, 1912, $172.

This is the time of year to find bargains in used automobiles. Read the "Automobile Exchange," Page 7.—Adv.

$1,000,000 AUTO PLANT AT AUCTION

Receivers of the Thomas Concern Suggest Plan to Benefit the Creditors.

It has just become known that an unusual transaction in the automobile world, the sale of an entire plant at auction, is contemplated in Buffalo. The receivers of the defunct E. R. Thomas Motor Company have found that although the total valuation of the plant has been placed at $1,000,000, the best offer for it at private sale has been $200,000. This has been offered for the machinery and patterns. It is now the plan of the receivers, George T. Finley and Adolph Bebadow, to obtain the services of an auctioneer to sell the property in parcels. The largest parcel in point of valuation is the service department, representing an investment of $200,000, and at present doing a business, according to report, of about 40 per cent. net profit annually on that figure. As there are some 5,000 Thomas cars still in use, the promulgators of the scheme feel that this department should have a ready sale. The plan of the receivers has been indorsed, it is understood, by a majority of the creditors, whose claims have been placed at $1,100,000.

***

An interesting concomitant of the Paris Automobile Salon is a fair being held on the Champ de Mars for the disposal of second-hand machines. Some bargains have been picked up there, it is said, such as a two-cylinder coupé landaulet in perfect order, for which the asking price was but $560. The fair is said to act as an aid to the show, as many who sell their old cars repair to the Grand Palais and buy new ones.

***

The touring department of the Automobile Club of America has reported greatly improved conditions from New York to New Haven on the Boston Post Road. The club car was sent to New Haven last week to investigate conditions thoroughly. Of the seventy-five miles from New York to New Haven via Pelham Parkway, Pelham Road, and the Boston Post Road, seventy miles is in good condition, three miles is in rough condition, and two miles is under construction. The detours around the construction work are for the most part over good roads.

The first détour necessary is one mile beyond Larchmont, where the road is closed for about 800 feet. It is necessary to turn to the right to Orienta Point Road, then bear left and return to the Boston Post Road. The second détour is beyond Mamaroneck. At a prominent fork instead of following the Post Road to Rye, take the left-hand road and go through Harrison to Rye. This détour has been sign-posted as the Post Road. At this point it will remain in its present rough condition all Winter, construction work having been suspended until Spring. The third détour is one mile beyond Norwalk. This is over a hard-surfaced road, but caution should be used around curves, as the road turns sharply in several places. The détour will only be necessary for a short time.

In Bridgeport, Fairfield Avenue, the main thoroughfare, is in a very bad condition. On account of the condition of this street it was found advisable to use State Street in going through Bridgeport. This has been signposted, and the motorist should follow the signs.

CR

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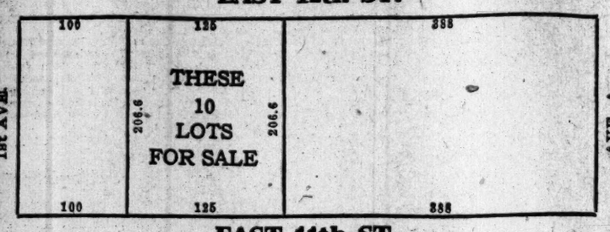

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Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers
Naples and Genoa
S.S. Hamburg (11,000 tons) Jan. 11, 11 A.M. Feb. 22, 10 A.M

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Leaving New York by the
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S. S. CINCINNATI, (17,000 tons,) Feb. 1, 1913,
and S. S. VICTORIA LUISE, (16,500 tons,) JAN. 15, FEB. 8, MARCH 11, APRIL 10, 1913.

16 days	$145	and up
21 "	$160	and up
28 "	$175	and up

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George Montgomery Tuttle, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lucius H. Beers, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of June next. Dated, New York, the 3rd day of December, 1912.
FRANKLIN B. KIRKBRIDE,
HOWARD MANSFIELD,
Executors.
LUCIUS H. BEERS, Attorney for Executors, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
*Majestic ....Dec. 28 | St. Paul.....Jan. 11
New York.....Jan. 4 | Philadelphia .Jan. 18
*White Star Line Steamer from Pier 59, N. R.

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New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N. R.
Minn'olis.Dec. 28, 10:30A.M. | Minn'aska.Jan. 11
Minne'ha..Jan. 4, 8 A. M. | Minne'nka.Jan. 18

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Vaderland Dec.24,3pm | Kroonland ...Jan. 8
Lapland.Jan. 2, 3 PM | Zeeland .....Jan. 15

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
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Oceanic .....Jan. 8, noon | *Philade'a.Jan. 18
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New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Megantic.Dec. 24 noon | Baltic .....Jan. 23
Celtic...Jan. 4, noon | Celtic .....Feb. 6

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Canopic .....Feb. 1 | Cretic .....Apr. 5
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	Jan. 15, 1 A. M.	Feb. 26
Mauretania	Jan. 22, 1 A. M.	Mar. 5
	Feb. 12, 1 A. M.	Apr. 2

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Sailing hour noon. See Itinerary.
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NEW HAVEN LINE Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.
BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days, leave Pier 27, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.
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One way, $1.50; Round Trip, $2.50.
Speedy, Palatial Steamers, every evening. Leaving Pier 32, N. R., (foot of Canal St.,) 6 P. M. No other stop.
Excellent Cuisine and Music.
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SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.
Sun rises..7:22|Sun sets..4:35|Moon rises..—

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:33	7:02	0:05	1:00
Governors Island	6:48	7:07	0:34	1:34
Hell Gate	6:38	8:37	2:09	3:09

Arrived—Sunday, Dec. 22.

SS Monterey, Havana, Dec. 17.
SS Nunima, Las Palmas, Dec. 5.
SS Lucy Neff, Galveston, Dec. 16.
SS Florida, Philadelphia, Dec. 21.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Dec. 19.
SS Narragansett, London, Dec. 6.
SS Annetta, Gibraltar, Dec. 5.
SS Mendoza, Naples, Dec. 7.
SS Columbo, Lisbon, Dec. 5.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Dec. 21.
SS Times, Progreso, Dec. 15.
SS Prins Willem III., St. Marc, Dec. 10.
SS Schanzfels, Boston, Dec. 21.
SS Texan, Puerto Mexico, Dec. 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Moltke	Fayal	Dec.	11
Martha Washington	Palermo	Dec.	11
Sloterdyk	Rotterdam	Dec.	7
Coningsby	Barry	Dec.	6
Bristol City	Swansea	Dec.	7
Hudson	Havre	Dec.	9
St. Egbert	Algiers	Dec.	8
St. Gothard	London	Dec.	7
Patria	Palermo	Dec.	8
Indian Prince	Port of Spain	Dec.	15
Steiermark	Hamburg	Dec.	5
Algonquin	Turks Island	Dec.	17
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Dec.	14
San Juan	San Juan	Dec.	18
Altai	Inagua	Dec.	19
Oruba	Bermuda	Dec.	21
Proteus	New Orleans	Dec.	18
El Sol	Galveston	Dec.	17

DUE TO-MORROW.

Amerika	Southampton	Dec.	25
George Washington	Bremen	Dec.	14
Lapland	Antwerp	Dec.	14
Bordeaux	Havre	Dec.	12
City of Edinburgh	Gibraltar	Dec.	5
Saratoga	Havana	Dec.	21
San Giorgio	Naples	Dec.	10
Suriname	Trinidad	Dec.	17
Turrialba	Kingston	Dec.	20

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Ancona	Palermo	Dec.	18
Nord America	Seville	Dec.	9
Minneapolis	Southampton	Dec.	14
Prins Aug. Wilhelm	Colon	Dec.	18
Wells City	Swansea	Dec.	10
Russia	Libau	Dec.	19
Nederland	Immingham	Dec.	8
Guantanamo	Tampico	Dec.	17
Texan	Puerto Mexico	Dec.	10
El Valle	Galveston	Dec.	19
San Jacinto	Galveston	Dec.	18
Caracas	San Juan	Dec.	21

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alica, Naples	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Nassovia, Barbados	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Lusitania, Liverpool	10:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Oruba, Bermuda	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza de Larrinaga, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Ocean Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Megantic, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Buelow, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Sabine, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines, until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing at double postage rates.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 22.

SS Hellig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, was 1,350 miles E. at 1 A. M.; due 28th, 8:30 A. M. Scandinavian-American Line.
SS George Washington, Bremen to New York, was 850 miles E. at 1:20 A. M.; due 24th, 8:30 A. M. North German Lloyd.
SS Minneapolis, London to New York, was 850 miles E. at noon; due 25th, 8:30 A. M. Atlantic Transport Line.
SS Moltke, Naples to New York, was 304 miles E. at noon; due 23d, 8:30 A. M. Hamburg-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Ancon, Cristobal to New York, was 331 miles S. of Ambrose Channel at 8 P. M.
SS Turrialba, Port Limon to New York, was 471 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 112 miles N. W. of Jupiter at 4 P. M.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 340 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Guantanamo, Havana to New York, was 635 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 130 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Iroquois, Jacksonville to New York, was 575 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 304 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 224 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 8 A. M.
SS San Juan, San Juan to New York, was 340 miles S. at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 157 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Suriname, Demerara to New York, was 412 miles S. at noon.

FASTNET, IRELAND.

SS Mauretania, New York to Liverpool, was 222 miles W. at 1 P. M.; due Fishguard 23d, 5 A. M. Cunard Line.

BROW HEAD, IRELAND.

SS France, New York to Havre, was 240 miles S. W. at 2:30 P. M.; due Havre 23d, 12:30 P. M. French Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Paul, at Southampton, Dec. 22.
SS Caronia, at Liverpool, Dec. 22.
SS Caledonia, at Moville, Dec. 22.
SS Trent, at Southampton, Dec. 22.
SS Majestic, at Southampton, Dec. 22.

Sailed.

SS Campania, from Queenstown, Dec. 22.
SS Adriatic, from Naples, Dec. 21.
SS Franconia, from Fiume, Dec. 21.
SS New York, from Cherbourg, Dec. 21.
SS Krooniand, from Dover, Dec. 21.
SS Potsdam, from Boulogne, Dec. 21.
SS Camerouia, from Moville, Dec. 21.

Passed.

SS Minnetonka, New York for London, passed Fastnet.

Transpacific Mails.

[These mails close in New York at 6:30 P. M.]

Destination and Steamer.	Close in N. Y.
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Lord Curzon	Dec. 26
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Inaba Maru....	Dec. 28
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra...	Dec. 28
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru.....	Dec. 30
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.	Jan. 1
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Tacoma)—.....	Jan. 2
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Moana...	Jan. 3
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, (except parcel post,) and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Ventura	Jan. 9
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Marama...	Jan. 17
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Montagle....	Jan. 17

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Kobe, Dec. 3, and Yokohama, Dec. 4—which arrived at Seattle per steamer Inaba Maru, were dispatched east at 7:10 P. M. Dec. 19. Due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Dec. 24.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

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CALIFORNIA TOURS
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COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Admiralty. 121—Howard v. City of N Y. 3—Shamrock Tow Co v. Tug Industry. 8—Brainard v. Schooner Bertha F Walker. 4—Merritt & C D & W Co v. Schooner Bertha F Walker. 145—White Star Tow Co v. Schooner Bertha F Walker. 17—Gallagher Co v. The Lizzie D. 19—Morrell v. Tug Lizzie D. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hall, J. Bankruptcy. Dischargers: P Bernstein, A Massett, M Heine, J & H Lazarus, R Karp, S S Gould, May & M, A & S Solomon, D & J Isaacs, W H Quick, L Moskowitz, N & D Epstein. Under objections.: M Martell, D Davis, E Kolber, J Rollman, A Strellow, S Jacobs, N Johnson, C Cadwell, M G Samolis, S Scheer, M Beberfeld, J M Devere, M & S Aronson, Tucker & R. Adjourned cases: Louis Hart, L Shapiro, M Mutha, M Weinstein, P B Levy, Moser & Whyte Co, P & E Cohen. Involuntary case—Petition—Crest Realty Co, petition v. H Janowitz. Motions: Mulaw Const Co, J & J Sammelis, G Dowle, J Messebovsky, I Gattegno, Lindauer & C, B Davis, B Effross, M V Stadler, Florida Leather Goods Co, M Loeb & Co, Curtis & R, Radio Telephone Co, Ability Cigar Mfg Co, M Weinberg, Clark & O'Donnell, J Raynid, B Spinosa, Straus, Bromberg & Co, Hudson Term Const Co, Rudolph, B Davis M Hotel Viking Co, K Marks & Co, (2,) Manifold Book & Print Co, L & S Reliable Stamp Co, H Liglestone, A Feltenstein, C Sturman, D Segdall, (2,) Rabinowitz Bros, J J Hornbeck, I B Hawes, Beasley Shipping Co, R W Beck, K Marks Co, Leavitt & G, (3,) A Kapolsky, Hydrox Chemical Co, A Iraci, M Friedheimer, G P Consaline, H Jackson Mack Mfg Co, Bohm Pearl Button Works, K Marks & Co, International Post Card Co, Leavitt & G, Paulner & Sons, D M Torrey, Clark & O', N Y Pioneer Mfg Co, Jackson Mack Mfg Co, (2,) A Schwartz.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Amend, J. Litigated motions. 1—Herbert v. Knickerbocker Trust Co. 2—Matter of American Bonding Co. 3—Matter of Minerva Place. 4—McBride v. Pocono Co. 5—Cameron v. Cameron. 6—Rosebud Haberdashery v. Rosenthal. 7—Eneman v. Eneman. 8—Harlem Sav Bank v. Sands. 9—Williams v. Winter. 10—Wood v. Signore. 11—Vester v. Fulton Furnace Co. 12—Hummel v. Hummel. 13—Hart v. Artenburgh. 14—Matter of Marion, &c. 15—Von Bergen v. Kaplan. 16—Callender v. Childs. 17—People v. Ventimiglia. 18—Matter of Mutual Life Ins Co. 19—Matter of Waldron, (St Lawrence Av.) 20—Matter of Reynolds, (St Lawrence Av.) 21—Matter of Stumpf, (St Lawrence Av.) 22—Matter of Diener, (St Lawrence Av.) 23—O'Neill v. Geni Film Co. 24—Anderson v. Anderson. 25—Heineck v. Byron. 26—Birkett v Turner Co. 27—N Y Academy of Medicine v. Reilly. 28—Gordon v. Comey. 29—Matter of Harris, (Emmons.) 30—O'Gorman v. Pfeiffer. 31—Josephson v. Rehs. 32—Helmenbach v. Koetter. 33—Clarkson v. Tinkham. 34—Matter of Kronish, (Liebling.) 35—Matter of Glover St, (Ferrari.) 36—Fallert v. Mass Bonding & Ins Co. 37—Falk v. Cordoron. 38—Wacker v. Wacker. 39—Matter of Guion, (Gibson.) 40—Matter of Buckley, (Frisby Av.) 41—Matter of Foley, (St Lawrence Av.) 42—Matter of Brohmer, (St Lawrence Av.) 43—Matter of Flood, (St Lawrence Av.) 44—Bashkoff v. Erie R R Co. 45—Clarkson v. Tinkham. 46—Graham v. Walker. 47—Smith v Bradley. 48—Sohuyler v. Hocking Valley Products Co. 49—People ex rel Polish Natl Alliance v. Purdy. 50—Same v. same. 51—People v. Ward. 52—Haverstick Cycle Co v. Frucht. 53—Same v. same. 54—Matter of Concrete Products Co. 55—Allan v. Allan. 56—Drain v. Gruber. 57—Hoffhine v. Owens. 58—Heller-Hirsh Co v. Geni Mfg Co. 59—Von Boskerch v. Hayward. 60—Gallagher v. Hayward. 61—City of N Y v. Ward. 62—Berger v. Berger. 63—Firstenberg v. Stoller. 64—Howey v. Reilly. 65—Matter of City of N Y, (Brann.) 66—Hart v. E & W Const Co. 67—Baldwin v. American Finance & Sec Co. 68—Gilmore v. Gilmore. 69—Ryan v. City of N Y. 70—Spadafora v. Governale. 71—Same v. same. 72—Walsh v. Campagnie Generale Transatlantique. 73—Scavoito v. Waltenbaugh. 74—Regan v. Barrett. 75—Matter of Auctionic Co. 76—Samarelli v. Samarelli. 77—Blume v. Machson. 78—People ex rel Leary v. Morris & Cumings Dredging Co. 79—Katz v. Weiner. 80—Beck & Sons v. Tynberg. 81—Jorgensen v. Melchior. 82—Graybill v. Heylman. 83—Same v. same. 84—Lennig v. Lennig. 85—Matter of American Surety Co. 86—Same v. same. 87—Latham v. Moses. 88—Famolbosis Socy v. Royal Benefit Socy. 89—Adams v. Stewart. 90—Corinthian Bowling Club v. N Y Bowling Assn. 91—Flint v. Tuttle. 92—Same v. same. 93—McKenna v. City of N Y. 94—Matter of Holtzer. 95—Cirone v. Camardella & Hettsheimer. 96—Volck v. Volck. 97—Figlits v. Baisles. 98—Johnson v. McAtamney. 99—Unger v. Unger. 100—Savarese v. Sherry Co. 101—Trifiletti v. Mathison. 102—Bickhardt v. Trede. 103—Brodge v. Mayer. 104—Caspary v. Hatch. 105—Wacker v. Wacker. 106—Dollar Sav Bank v. Katzenberger. 107—Path v. Hartley. 108—Lytol v. Lytol. 109—Chevantnear v. Semon. 110—Daimler Motor Co v. Daimler Mfg Co. 111—Whitmore v. Amsterdam R R Co. 112—Carroll v. N Y, H & R R. 113—Murphy v. Dyer. 114—Passantino v. Bonomolo. 115—Vane v. Fiaherty. 116—Tax Lien Co v. Harris. 117—Greacen v. Pakas. 118—Goldstein v. Goldstein. 119—Barber Asphalt Pav Co v. City N Y. 120 City R E Co v. Ludins & Romm Realty Co. 121—Blake v. Same. 122—Schwab v. Same. 123—Blake v. Same. 124—Gray v. Harburger. 125—Shober v. Royal Ins Co. 126—Matter of Genauer (Karp.) 127—Salomon v. Farrell Co. 128—Litschitz v. Dortman. 129—People ex rel Leary v. Morris & Cumings Dredging Co. 130—McShane v. Security Bank. 131—Murphy v. Murphy. 132—Matter of Rabinowitz. 133—Burrell v. Upham Operating Co. 134—Grossman v. N Y Ry Co. 135—Orlando v. Bonn. 136—Roessle v. Roessle. 137—Bielovucich v. Kiesler. 138—Brown v. Aydlett. 139—Kugelman v. Ehret.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II., Page, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III., Bijur, J. Motions day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Goff, J. 1—Percy L. Davis 2—Charles C. Steinert. 3—James C. White. 4—Joseph Roche. 5—Tony Leferer. 6—William Peterson. 7—Angelona Romano. (2.) 8—Frank Luisi. 9—Tony Curcio, (2.) 10—Charles Solomon. 11—Frank Barbara. 12—Charles & Horowitz. (4.)

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Dugro, J. 2291—Broadway Trust Co. v. Pantim. 1570¼—Goodrich v. Albro. 2387—Miller v. Obelolf. 2435—Druck v. Druck. 2611—Morganstern v. Fortier. 2538—Medhurst v. Medhurst. 1553—United Merchants v. Wolf. 2139—Glassheim. 2189—Heidelburger v. Heidelburger. 2536—Gude v. Dover White Marble Co. 2540—Cockrell v. Hutton. Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schmuck, J. 578—Rieser Realty Co v. Polmess & Co. 963—Abrams v. Pekarsky. 1427—Hogan v. Northern Bank. 4782¾—Horgan v. Inth R T Co. 4809¾—Regg v. Buckley-Newhall Co. 1563—Anderton v. 58th St and 7th Av Co. 1060—Haas v. Kornbluth. 4874¾—Guberman v. Lemberg. 1591—Smith v. McNally. 1594—Hilfers v. Man Centre Co. 1638—Nat India Rubber Co v. Weingarten. 1650—Pierini v. Ullman. 4635¾—Marison v. Stern. 1607—Fergusson v. Delaware Ins Co. 1608—Ferguson v. Dixie Fire Ins Co. 1609—Ferguson v. People's Nat Fire Ins. 1610—Ferguson v. Astna Ins Co. 1611—Ferguson v. Glens Falls Ins Co. 1259—La Grange v. Polcress. 1595—Reisberg v. Weingarten. 783—Kantorsky v. Gaffney. 4587¼—Meyer v. De Rosa. 1245—Barre v. Martulles. 4887¼—Hannah v. G H. Morrill Co. 784—Berman v. Whitridge. 1278—Burns v. Hennessy. 1570—Siegel v. Corvan Co. 1573—Morales v. Int R T Co. 1616¼—Bowe v. McBride. 1618—Fetringe v. C. P. Ketterer Co. 1526—Zibell D R Paint Co v. Veneer M. & D Co. 668—Charles v. Morris. 806—Elm Bar Locks Co v. Ellison Const Co. 887—Levering & Garrigues Co v. Kern Well Cont Co. 93—Katz v. N Y City Ry. 94—Same v. same. 112—Adler v. same. 961—Rosotsky v. Harlem Garage Co. 1181—Tannenbaum v. Rand. 728—Central Brewing Co v. Jolins. 1583—Browne v. same. 1589—Druss v. Stasch. 4850¾—Cossack v. Auto Robe and Rubber Co. 4851¼—Siegel v. same. 4499¼—Blau v. Shurfoot Horseshoe Co. Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Lynch, J. 4630—Stoff v. Realty Trust. 4625—Cellile v. Illinois Surety. 4634—Nicoletti v. Illinois Surety Co. 4968—Winship v. Leeser. 5075—Rice v. Block. 5069—Bridgeworth v. Senor. 5078—Universal Discount Co v. Brown-Weiss Realties. 4998—Lustenberger v. Smith. 5056—Longomarsino Wine Company v. Parodi. 5018—Quality Liquidating Co v. 35% Automobile Supply Co. 4922—Samuels v. Rhenstein. 4406—Setlew v. Randenbush. 5082—Du Plessis v. Gottlieb. 5085—Am Press Ass'n v. Associated Builders Catalogue Co. 5068—Blumberg v. Carson. 5103—Rosenbaum v. Friedlander. 5104—Steinberg v. Bakst. 5115—Quinn v. Hallanan. 4800—Curtis v. Swan. 5035—Allen v. Beckley. 4716—Billow v. Giblin. 5004—Henley v. Murray. 4964—Ginsburg v. Heller. 4962—Israel v. G E Owen Co. 4986—Klein v. St Mary's Park Realty, &c. Co. 5011—Silversmith v. Levison. 4958—Knapth v. Guardian Trust Co. 5066—Dyett v. Am Par Co. 5097—Scott v. Coleman Liquid Copper Co. 5098—Gens v. Conn. 5099—Alexander v. Bistrong. 5100—Klebold Press v. Breeman Co. 5101—Munter v. Drucker & Holenstock Co. 5018—Durrand v. Wittner. 5105—Buchan v. Kramer. 5107—German Exch Bank v. Weiser. 5108—Adams v. Groth. 4897—Landeker v. Property Security Co. 5110—Middleditch Co v. Allen. 5111—L. Middleditch v. Law Reporting Co. 5114—Levine v. Security Const Co. 5116—Lang Door M & Elevator v. Taub. 5118—Kanter v. Welkind. 5119—Rodman v. Karmioni. Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III., Smith, J., case on; Part IV., Donnelly, J., case on; Part V., O'Dwyer, C. J., clear; Part VI., La Fetra, J., case on; Part VII., Finelite, J., case on; Part VIII., Delehanty, J., case on.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J. Louis B Hasbrouck v. Annie Aronowitz—Lawrence S Colt.

CITY COURT—Donnelly, J. Wm Boettcher v. Siegfried Weil—Henry P Rabbe.

CITY COURT—Greene, J. Henry P Wynne v. Wm A Larney—Alex Lewis. Meyer Paltrowitz v. Sol A Pyle—Seymour Mark. Peter S Cooperman v. Henry I Cooper—Wm Bernard.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J. Morganstern v. Schultz—Hyman Pauker. Boettger v. Hennessy—Geo W Whiteside. Kimberly v. Madison Const Co, (2)—Ernest R Eckley (Southworth v. Yorgan Av Imp Co—Albert M Bell. Fitzpatrick v. Monahan, (3)—Henry B [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J. [illegible]

[illegible] Warren, Elsie v. Arrestine [illegible]

[illegible] Miller, In re Smith—Percy Kidd [illegible]

[illegible] Sheen, Abraham v. Mauritz Sheen, [illegible]

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Crane, J. 2416—Yonkers City R R Co v. Jackson Bros R Co. 2876—Robbins v. Hill. 1782—Moran v. Moran. 2402—Schneider v. Schneider. 2875—Moriarty v. Moriarty. 1701—Boesert v. Dhuy. 2633—Gould v. Kaplan. 1965—Fauis v. Fauis. 1514—Isaacson v. Isaacson. 2496—Witten v. Witten. 2000—Klein v. Krakower. 2643¼—Minden v. Bashit. 2582—Eagle Savings Loan Co v. Wickens. 2347—Cohen v. Cohen. 2450—Mullins v. Curley. 2804—Albanis v. Albanis. 2544—Silinsky v. Himmelstein & Arker Co. 2250—Meis v. Meis. 1867—Johnson v. Johnson and another. 2852—Journeay v. Tilney. 927—Klein v. Gallin. 2220—Franzese v. Rourke. 2898—Lavlo v. Lavlo. 2888—Gallery v. Gallery. Highest number reached on regular call, 2900.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Aspinall, J. Litigated motions. 1—Miller v. Streitenbecker and another. 2—Sammon v. Belinky. 3—Bombaro v. West India Steamship Co. 4—Reid v. Flanagan. 5—Patten v. Patten. 6—Matter of 41st St, (Rosenberg.) 7—Gersty v. Continental Pub Works Co. 8—Macklin v. Macklin. 9—Cruk v. Cruk. 10—McMahon v. Coast Transit Co. 11—Martin and another v. Lindemann et al. 12—Same v. same. 13—Porter v. City of N Y. 14—Matter of Buckley, Woodhull & Burns. 15—Brooks v. Brooks. 16—Borio v. Amer Shade Roller Co. 17—Same v. same. 18—Stevens v. Poppe. 19—Kelly v. Kelly. 20—Lynch v. Heimlein Stone Co. 21—Heinlein Stone Co v. Bonert. 22—Ricca v. Wittemann. 23—McGuire v. Oppenheimer. 24—Matter of Av P, (Hammerschlag.) 25—Zwerling v. Hartman Realty Co. 26—L I R R Co v. Kane et al. 27—Same v. Westin et al. 28—Same v. Lounsberry et al. 29—Same v. same. 30—Hachemeister v. Morris et al. 31—Matter of Junius St, (Koeppel.) 32—Silverman v. Kopelowitts and another. 33—Greenberg v. Greenberg. 34—Kauffman v. Bklyn Union Pub Co. 35—Donion v. Bowen et al. 36—Moore v. Moore. 36½—Same v. same. 37—Schroeder v. Snyder et al. 38—Reckless v. Southern Pacific Co. 39—Wendel v. Wendel. 40—Orlando v. Export & Domestic Can Co. 41—McGinley v. Rosenshine. 42—Philips v. Philips. 43—Wilson v. Miller. 44—Benson v. Coates and another. 45—Matter of Browne, (Somerville and another.) 46—Harney v. McCafferty. 47—McNamara v. Magaw and another. 48—Tauney v. Feinstein et al. 49—Sonsire v. Sonsire. 5—Matter of Chester St. 51—Matter of Huffmire et al, (Lucia.) 52—Zoller v Horak. 53—Reynolds v. Reynolds et al. 54—Carey v. L I R R Co. 55—Sauer v. Zimmerman and another. 56—Matter of Tufts. 57—Matter of Bergman. 58—Levy v. Levy. 59—Biggs v. Sea Gate Ass'n. 60—Tax Lien Co v. Amer Steel Barrel Co et al.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kapper, J. —Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term. Recess.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S. Wills of Eliza Tyne, J. M. Taylor, Herman Lorenz, Rosa Geissiere, Michael Morrissey, Rosa Kempf, and Mary A. Leaton. Accountings in the estates of Thos. Shiels, P. J. Vanderveer, Susan Gilligan, Abraham Hersche, James McStay, John Bauman, M. Raderschatt, William Toxton, James McLaughlin, William Murphy, Martha Hartman, Nicholas Jacobs, E. E. Baldwin, Carmelo Giacone, J. L. Dorvenheffer, J. A. Lehman, Emma Fritsch, G. Baldwin and Arnold Francioda. Estates of William Knott, W. H. Clark, Mary Reice, Mary Smith, and Giuseppe Verdone. Contested calendar. Wills of Robert Ryan, H. Whitford, and Jefferson Davis.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Branch. Recess.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Branch. Recess.

Queens County.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J. 63—Quinn (for inquest) v. Horton. 68—Hawley v. Coney Island & Brooklyn Ry Co. 103—Lennon v. Wanamaker. 70—Millerick v. Augustine. 83—Von Kuti v. Fitzgerald. 74—Hughes v. B H R R Co. 77—Ungefehr v. Roener. 26—Gotard v. Gotard. 76—Schmidt v. Schmidt. 79—Larrson v. 80—Volpe v. v. Pritschler. 96—Dare v. Rose. 82—Moodie v. B H R R Co. 78—Berghauser v. Doering. 72—Finger, an infant, v. Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub Ry Co. Remainder of calendar passed for the day.

Westchester County.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J. In re Maria Gubbon. 351—Schorling v. Meyer. 488—Seiffert v. Alexander. 489—Seiffert v. Alexander. 490—Seiffert v. Alexander. 491—Seiffert v. Alexander. Chedsuch v. Russian Orthodox Con. 540—Karkunoff v. Newell. 56—Clapp v. Morton. 490—Feale v. Kaum. 500—Von Gilderen v. Peterson. 536—Giofre v. Natole.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term Calendar. Adjourned to Jan. 6.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VAN RIPER, FANNY V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Fanny V. Van Riper, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ten Eyck, Tritt, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1913.

Dated New York, the 7th day of October, 1912.

WILLIAM D. VAN VLECK,
JOSEPH VAN VLECK, Jr.,
Executors.

PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Executors, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GUEUTAL, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE GUEUTAL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 44 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1912. FREDERICK S. MYERS, Executor. HAMILTON R. SQUIER, Attorney for Executor, 266 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

RUBENSTEIN, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Rubenstein, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 84 Bowery, in The City of New York, on or before the 4th day of March next.

Dated, New York, the 26th day of August, 1912. BETSEY RUBENSTEIN, Administratrix.

JULIUS LEVY, Attorney for Administratrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

CLARK, MARIAN DE FOREST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIAN DE FOREST CLARK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Root, Clark & Bird, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1912. LOUIS C. CLARK, LOUIS C. CLARK, Jr., GRENVILLE CLARK, Executors. ROOT, CLARK & BIRD, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

CAMPBELL, BERNARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BERNARD CAMPBELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of May next.

Dated New York, the 13th day of November, 1912. EUGENE F. McGIRR, MICHAEL SHEA, Executors.

ARROWSMITH & DUNN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 261 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

RUBEL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RUBEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Murray, Prentice & Howland, No. 37 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the last day of March next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of August, 1912. ALBERT ROTHBARTH, THOMAS F. VIETOR, Executors.

MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND, Attorneys for Executors, 37 Wall Street.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. SCHUMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 716 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 4th day of Dec., 1912. CHARLES W. SCHUMANN, Executor. LAWRENCE & LAWRENCE, Attorneys for Executor, 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LOUTREL, ANNA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Anna L. Loutrel, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Simpson & Cardozo, No. 111 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.

Dated New York, the 26th day of September, 1912. ELIZA HART, Administratrix. MAX JUST, Administrator.

SIMPSON & CARDOZO, Attorneys for Administrators, 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

SELIGMAN, ALFRED L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED L. SELIGMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 3 South William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of March, 1913.

Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1912. ISAAC N. SELIGMAN, ALFRED L. SELIGMAN, Executors.

[illegible] Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Lot Smith, Deceased, [illegible] Lot Smith, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, [illegible] Executors, at the office of Cravath, Henderson & de Gersdorff, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1913.

Dated October 15, 1912. [illegible] Executors.

CRAVATH, HENDERSON & DE GERSDORFF, Attorneys for Executors, 52 Wall Street, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. BROWN & SHARPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, COMPLAINANT, AGAINST UNITED STATES MOTOR COMPANY, ALDEN-SAMPSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, BRUSH RUNABOUT COMPANY, COLUMBIA MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DAYTON MOTOR CAR COMPANY AND MAXWELL-BRISCOE MOTOR COMPANY, DEFENDANTS.

Notice of Sale of All the Properties of All of the Above Named Defendants.

Pursuant to a decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, made in the above entitled cause, bearing date the 18th day of November, 1912, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court on said 18th day of November, 1912, the undersigned Receivers will, on Wednesday, the 8th day of January, 1913, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, sell at public sale, in accordance with the provisions of said decree, the property therein directed to be sold, in Room 47 of the Post Office Building in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York. The following is a description of the property to be sold in accordance with the provisions of said decree, namely:

I. All the right, title and interest of the undersigned, as Receivers of United States Motor Company, Alden-Sampson Manufacturing Company, Brush Runabout Company, Columbia Motor Car Company, Dayton Motor Car Company and Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company, and all the right, title and interest of each of said companies, in and to all of the property of such company, namely:

PARCEL NO. 1.

PROPERTY OF UNITED STATES MOTOR COMPANY.

I. 5,000 shares of the preferred stock and 20,000 shares of the common stock of Alden-Sampson Manufacturing Company, of the par value of $100 each.

II. 15,000 shares of the preferred stock and 15,000 shares of the common stock of Briscoe Manufacturing Company, of the par value of $10 each.

III. 35,000 shares of the preferred stock and 100,000 shares of the common stock of Brush Runabout Company, of the par value of $10 each.

IV. 14,550 shares of the preferred stock and 8,118 shares of the common stock of Columbia Motor Car Company, of the par value of $100 each.

V. 1,120 shares of the capital stock of Columbus Circle Realty Company, of the par value of $100 each.

VI. 5,000 shares of the capital stock of Dayton Motor Car Company, of the par value of $100 each.

VII. 7,500 shares of the preferred stock and 7,500 shares of the common stock of Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company, of the par value of $100 each.

VIII. 250 shares or certificates of interest of Maxwell-Briscoe Trust, of the par value of $100 each.

IX. 10 shares of the preferred stock and 8,488 shares of the common stock of National Motors Company, of the par value of $100 each.

X. 2,500 shares of the preferred stock and 2,500 shares of the common stock of Providence Engineering Works, of the par value of $100 each.

XI. 4,000 shares of the preferred stock and 20,000 shares of the common stock of E. R. Thomas Motor Car Company, of the par value of $100 each.

XII. Any and all other property, real, personal and mixed, of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situated, owned or possessed by United States Motor Company, or by the Receivers of said Company at the date of the transfer of possession under said decree by said Receivers, including any and all shares of stocks, bonds and other securities, automobiles, cars, parts, materials, supplies, tools, office furniture, drawings, books, vouchers and other papers, patents, licenses, trade-marks, trade names, good will, contracts, bills and accounts receivable, whether owing from United States Motor Company or from any of the companies any of the shares of the capital stock of which are owned or controlled by said United States Motor Company, or otherwise owing, cash on hand and in bank, and all other property, whether or not herein specifically mentioned or referred to, owned or possessed by said Alden-Sampson Manufacturing Company or its Receivers at the said date of the transfer of possession under said decree.

PROPERTY OF BRUSH RUNABOUT COMPANY.

1. All these certain lots, pieces or parcels of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected situate in the Village of Highland Park, County of Wayne, State of Michigan, bounded and described as follows:

1. That certain piece or parcel of land situate in that part of the South-half of Quarter Section 18 of the 10,000 Acre Tract, so called, lying West of the right-of-way of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad, and described as follows: Commencing at the intersection of said centre line of Oakland Avenue and the southerly line of said Quarter Section 18 running thence northerly along said centre line of Oakland Avenue, 400 feet to the north line of the south half of said Quarter Section 18 running thence easterly along said north line of the south half of said Quarter Section 18 1,534.26 feet to a point on the westerly line of the right of way of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad, thence southerly along the westerly line of said right of way 271.26 feet to a point, thence north 63 degrees 20 minutes east, 17.05 feet to a point, thence southerly along the westerly line of said right of way 181.55 feet to a point, 934.40 feet northerly along said right of way from the south line of said Quarter Section 18; thence westerly on a line parallel with the southerly line of said Quarter Section 18 1,602.65 feet to the place of beginning, subject to the public right of way and rights in said Oakland Avenue, embracing 14.497 acres of land more or less. The above property is held under a contract dated July 1, 1910, due May 1, 1915, with the Stevens Land Company.

II. Any and all other property, real, personal and mixed, of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situated, owned or possessed by Alden-Sampson Manufacturing Company or by the Receivers of said Company, at the date of the transfer of possession under said decree by said Receivers, including any and all real estate, lands, leaseholds, buildings, plants, easements, appurtenances, machinery, equipment, automobiles and cars, whether finished or in process of manufacture, parts, materials, supplies, tools, office furniture, drawings, books, vouchers and other papers, patents, licenses, trade-marks, trade names, good will, contracts, bills and accounts receivable, whether owing from United States Motor Company or from any of the companies any of the shares of the capital stock of which are owned or controlled by said United States Motor Company, or otherwise owing, cash on hand and in bank, and all other property, whether or not herein specifically mentioned or referred to, owned or possessed by said Alden-Sampson Manufacturing Company or its Receivers at the said date of the transfer of possession under said decree.

PARCEL NO. 2.

PROPERTY OF ALDEN-SAMPSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

I. All that certain piece or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in that part of the south half of a Quarter Section 18 of the 10,000 Acre Tract, so called, lying west of the right of way of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad, in the Village of Highland Park in the County of Wayne and State of Michigan, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the centre line of Oakland Avenue a distance of 932.10 feet northerly of the intersection of said centre line of Oakland Avenue, and the southerly line of said Quarter Section 18 running thence northerly along said centre line of Oakland Avenue, 400 feet to the north line of the south half of said Quarter Section 18 running thence easterly along said north line of the south half of said Quarter Section 18 1,534.26 feet to a point on the westerly line of the right of way of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad, thence southerly along the westerly line of said right of way 271.26 feet to a point, thence north 63 degrees 20 minutes east, 17.05 feet to a point, thence southerly along the westerly line of said right of way 181.55 feet to a point, 934.40 feet northerly along said right of way from the south line of said Quarter Section 18; thence westerly on a line parallel with the southerly line of said Quarter Section 18 1,602.65 feet to the public right of way and rights in said Oakland Avenue, embracing 14.497 acres of land more or less. The above property is held under a contract dated July 1, 1910, due May 1, 1915, with the Stevens Land Company.

2. That certain piece or parcel of land situated in that part of the south half of Quarter Section 18 of the 10,000 Acre Tract lying west of the right-of-way of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad, described as follows: Commencing at a point on the centre line of Oakland Avenue a distance of 16.8 feet northerly of the intersection of said centre line of Oakland Avenue, and the southerly line of said Quarter Section 18; running thence northerly on said centre line of Oakland Avenue 400 feet to the south line of said Quarter Section 18 1,474.71 feet to a point; thence northerly on a line parallel with the westerly line of said Section 83.45 feet to a point; thence easterly on a line parallel with the south line of said Quarter Section 200 feet to a point on the westerly line of the Right-of-way of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad; thence southerly on the westerly line of said Right-of-way 100 feet to the intersection of said Right-of-way and the south line of said Quarter Section 1,675.45 feet to the intersection of said south line of said Quarter Section and the centre line of Oakland Avenue; then northerly along the centre line of Oakland Avenue 16.8 feet to the place of beginning, embracing one and sixteen-thousandths Acres more or less, subject to the public right of way and rights in said Oakland Avenue. The above described property is held under the same contract as set forth under the foregoing paragraph 1.

3. That certain piece or parcel of land situated in that part of the South Half of the Quarter Section 18 of the 10,000 acre tract, so called, lying west of the Right-of-way of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad and described as follows: Commencing 516¼ feet north of the intersection of the centre line of Oakland Avenue and the south line of said Quarter Section 18 at a point in the centre line of said Oakland Avenue; thence northerly along said centre line of Oakland Avenue 415.60 feet, thence easterly 1,602.65 feet to westerly line of Right-of-way of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad, thence southerly 416.38 feet, thence easterly 1,602.11 feet to place of beginning. The above described property is held under the same contract as set forth under the foregoing paragraph 1.

II. All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the County of Wayne, County of [illegible] and State of Michigan, known and described as Lots [illegible] Lot Gratiot Park, as recorded in Liber [illegible] of Deeds, on page [illegible] Records of Wayne County, Michigan.

LEGAL NOTICES.

(now Detroit) excepting and reserving therefrom the westerly 10 feet of Lot 88 above described, conveyed to the City of Detroit by deed dated January 25, 1908, and recorded February 11, 1908, in Liber 709, Page 422 of Deeds, said premises being on the south side of Euclid Avenue, formerly called Sidney Avenue. Lots 1, 2, and 3 of Guilloz & Whitaker's Subdivision of Lot Number 12, Quarter Section 58, and part of quarter section 42 10,000 Acre Tract Hamtramck (now Detroit) excepting and reserving therefrom the westerly 15 feet of Lot 3 above described, conveyed to the City of Detroit, by deed dated January 25th, 1908, and recorded February 11, 1908, in Liber 709, page 422 of Deeds, being on the North side of Euclid Avenue, formerly called Sidney Avenue. Lots 90, 91 and 92 of J. A. Moeller's Subdivision or part of quarter section 43 10,000 Tract, Hamtramck, (now Detroit), excepting and reserving therefrom the westerly 15 feet of Lot 90 above described, conveyed to the City of Detroit by deed dated January 25, 1908, and recorded February 11, 1908, in Liber 709, page 422 of Deeds, said premises being on the North side of Philadelphia Ave. formerly called Moeller Street. Also a parcel of land, formerly a public alley, 8 feet wide lying between Lot 92 of J. A. Moeller's Subdivision above described and the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad right of way and extending from the East Line of Philadelphia Avenue to the northerly line of the public alley lying south of and parallel with Philadelphia Avenue; also a parcel of land, formerly a public alley, 10 feet wide lying between Lot 1 of Guilloz & Whitaker's Subdivision above described and the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad right of way, and extending from the South line of the aforesaid alley to the north line of Euclid Avenue, (formerly Sidney Avenue) also a parcel of land formerly a public alley, 10 feet wide lying between Lot 92 of Guilloz & Whitaker's Subdivision above described and the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad right of way, and extending from the south line of Euclid (formerly Sidney) Avenue to the north line of the public alley lying south of and parallel with Euclid Avenue; also all that parcel of land formerly a public alley, lying in the rear of Lots 1, 2 and easterly 15 feet of Lot 3 of Guilloz & Whitaker's Subdivision above described and lots 92, 91 and the easterly 15 feet of lot 90 of J. A. Moeller's Subdivision above described. The above described property is held under a contract

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—General rains in the Southern States, and snow and rain in the Northern States east of the Mississippi River and in the Southwest are predicted for this week by the Weather Bureau as a result of disturbances now covering the Far Northwest and the Rio Grande Valley, which will move eastward to the great central valley Monday, and the Eastern States Tuesday or Wednesday.

Another disturbance will appear in the Far West about Wednesday and move eastward, attended by snows in the Northern and Middle States, and preceded by rising temperature, crossing the Mississippi Valley about Thursday, and the Eastern States Friday or Saturday, which disturbance will be followed by a period of much colder weather over the greater part of the country east of the Rocky Mountains.

The winds along the New England coast will be moderate west; Middle Atlantic coast, moderate variable; South Atlantic and East Gulf coast, moderate east; West Gulf coast, moderate north; Lake Michigan, moderate west.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have moderate variable winds, mostly west, and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Temperature readings are generally below normal throughout the Eastern and Southern States, and above normal in the Northwest.

The indications are that the disturbance over the Southwest will move east-northeast and cause rains Monday in the Southern States and rain or snow Monday night or Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England. In other parts of the country the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature will rise somewhat Monday in the upper lake region, and will fall Monday and Tuesday along the Gulf Coast.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Eastern New York—Fair Monday; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by snow or rain; light to moderate west winds, becoming variable.

Northern New England—Fair Monday, warmer in Eastern Maine; Tuesday unsettled; light to moderate west winds.

Southern New England—Cloudy Monday; Tuesday unsettled, probably snow or rain; moderate west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, Eastern New Jersey—Cloudy Monday, probably followed by rain or snow Monday night or Tuesday; light to moderate variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday; Tuesday fair northern, unsettled southern portions; moderate west winds.

Western New York—Fair Monday; Tuesday fair, except snow flurries near the lakes; moderate west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	38	31	4 P. M.	44	35
6 A. M.	37	30	6 P. M.	46	32
9 A. M.	37	31	9 P. M.	48	32
12 M.	42	37	11 P. M.	52	31

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 34 degrees; for the corresponding date last year it was 42; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 29 degrees, at 8 P. M. it was 31. Maximum temperature, 38 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 29 at 7:45 A. M. Humidity, 61 per cent. at 8 A. M., 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.40 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.31 inches.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A.M.	Loss.
12:01—134 W. 143d St.; M. Cohen	Trifling
12:10—208 W. 30th St.; Mary Jackson	Trifling
12:15—500 E. 15th St.; John Berkowits	Trifling
9:30—26 University Place; George Rezik	Trifling
9:40—805 E. 100th St.; Abraham Bratman	Trifling
10:35—107 E. 53d St.; owner unknown	Trifling
11:15—2,537 1st Av.; Joseph Shagoes	Trifling
P. M.	
12:00—140 4th Av.; Louis Suerbach	Trifling
12:00—1,404 5th Av.; Jacob Schneider	$50
1:15—104 Goerck St.; Daniel Herman	Trifling
2:30—495 Lexington Av.; owner unknown	Trifling
3:00—401 E. 46th St.; Martin Schmidt	$20
3:45—88 Division St.; Moses Spinne	Trifling
3:50—236 E. 148th St.; P. Blanesco	$100
4:45—3,782 3d Av.; Henry Collonan	Trifling
4:45—235 W. 19th St.; George Colligan	Trifling
5:15—248 W. 116th St.; owner unknown	Trifling
5:45—Jerome Av. and 145th St.; owner unknown	Trifling
7:30—96 Allen St.; Louis Berkowitz	$50
7:50—901 Jennings St.; owner unknown	Trifling
8:25—11 W. 30th St.; A. Well	Trifling
10:40—2,340 7th Av.; W. Hartot	Trifling
11:50—123 E. 110th St.; J. Goldberg	Trifling

Lost

LOST.—Saturday night, Dec. 14, at Louis Martin's or George Rector's or in taxi, diamond bar pin, about five inches long, eleven stones, set across; $50 reward. Call Morningside 604.

LOST—In fitting room Oppenheim & Collins, gold watch and chain, marked "M. E. H." Suitable reward, return pawn ticket, W. D. Snedaker, 315 West 97th St.

LOST.—Circular platinum pin, set with diamonds, one inch in diameter, on Broadway or 5th Av., between 31st and 44th; reward. King Clark, Hotel Rector.

LOST.—Five dollars reward for return of lady's gold hunting case watch, lost between 59th and 94th Sts. Conly, 15 West 58th St.

LOST—Long brown muff in Lord & Taylor's, about 4:30 Friday afternoon. Return to Pierrepont Hotel, 32d St., for reward.

LOST—On 23d St. car going west, Sunday night, black purse, initials "G. M. B." on inside; reward. 356 West 20th St.

LOST—Friday night, between 40th and 44th Sts., red coral earring; reward. Room 421, 1,493 Broadway.

LOST—Thursday night, a heart-shaped diamond pin; liberal reward. E. C. Brown, 70 East 45th St.

LOST—Dec. 21, garnet bracelet; plain flat setting; valued keepsake; reward. 257 West 52d Street.

LOST—Small muff, Koch's or 125th St. car; reward. Van Wyck, 2,170 Washington Av.

$100 REWARD.

Lost, Thursday night, in taxi from Republic Theatre to Richmond Hotel, embroidered opera bag, contents gold meshbag, silver articles, opera glasses, &c. Florence Reed, 70 West 45th St.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST.—Bull terrier, male; white mark on face and chest; 1912 license, No. 15,913 R, lost Sunday, 170th St. and Fort Washington Av.; liberal reward. Martin, 230 Fort Washington Av. Audubon 3946.

LOST.—Saturday morning, brindle bull terrier; marks, white streak on face, white breast and feet; name Buster; $5 reward. Parker, 141 West 145th St.

LOST—A French bulldog, brindle, with white breast and one white paw, from 37 West 89th. Answers to name "Zate." Reward.

LOST.—Black Scotch terrier, answers to name "Winkie"; suitable reward. J. H. Choate, Jr., 158 East 71st St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

FOUND—Small pocketbook with money; give particulars. J. B., 208 East 89th St.

Business Opportunities

Competent, trained executive, aged 35, with large Western experience in mining and construction work, seeks employment and an interest with established operating or manufacturing concern; references exchanged. Jay Jay, Box N 64 Times.

Partner wanted, jeweled combs manufacturing concern; half interest, $2,500. Brooklyn Novelty, 1,104 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Importing concern, fast growing, needs financial aid; highest references. T 103 Times.

Business Notices

Mr. Discriminating Cigarette Smoker: A fancy box, a catchy name, do not always mean quality and cleanliness. We make cigarettes to your order of tobacco that is pure, in surroundings that are sanitary. Samples free upon request. Connoisseur, A 78 Times.

Multigraph typewritten letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 5,000, $6; addressing, mailing; samples submitted. Telephone 1332 Cortlandt. William Gray, 93 Nassau St.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

117TH ST., 29 EAST.—Desirable rooms; running water, excellent table; references; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, small rooms; private baths; board; references. Telephone Gramercy 1978.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Comfortable large, small rooms; excellent table; steam heat; telephone; table guests.

167TH, 20-22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

57TH, 39 WEST.—Heart shopping district; convenient theatres; high-class home cooking; table board.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

44TH ST., 260 WEST. (Alliance Hotel.)—"Quiet place for quiet people." Single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathrooms, $30 up per week; including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 6308 Bryant.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 08 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; private baths, telephones; superior table.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large room, first class; references.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—First-class large and small rooms; good board; Subway; telephone.

68TH ST., 72 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; ample table; a call may be to your advantage.

72D ST., 267 WEST.—Southern house, desirable double, single rooms; private bath; table guests; moderate.

76TH ST., 127-129 WEST.—Second floor, front; hot water; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

76TH ST., 237 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished pleasant rooms; running water; excellent table.

79TH ST., 114 and 132 WEST.—Norece Hall and The Bonheur.—Under one management; select residential hotels; new throughout; steam heat; exceptional rooms and suites, handsome parlors, reception rooms, lounge and tea room; ideal in all appointments; Southern cooking; white maid service; rates reasonable. Write for booklet. 'Phone 7140 Schuyler.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Exceptionally fine room; electricity, telephone, home environments, generous table; references.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, well appointed rooms, southern exposure; first flight. Phone 5326 Schuyler.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Elegant, large, small rooms; private baths; excellent cuisine; all accommodations; telephone.

95TH ST., 147 WEST.—Handsome, large, sunny, front room, two, $16; parlor dining; excellent cuisine.

96TH ST., 68 WEST.—Family suite, all conveniences; rooms, $3 up; with board, $6 up.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Rooms with board; very desirable house; convenient "L" and Subway.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Large room second floor front; also single; table guests; home cooking.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Exceptionally large, sunny room; adjoining bath; excellent table; table guests.

137TH ST., 602 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—Large front room; German cooking; private elevator Apartment 43.

149TH ST, 540 to 548 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Beautiful, healthful section, the Audubon; bright, well-heated rooms; electricity, private 'phone, bath, every comfort; $12 one, $14 to $20 two, including excellent board; parlor dining rooms; separate tables; social surroundings, real home. Telephone, 2757 Audubon.

INVESTIGATE THIS.
117th St., 352 West.—Large room; all conveniences; the very best home cooking. Apt. 32.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Steam-heated rooms; excellent table; convenient Borough Hall subway.

SPANISH HOME, comfortable, excellent table; 'phone; daily practice. 209 Bay 31st St., Brooklyn. Marsans.

Country Board Wanted

TEACHER wants large, sunny, well-ventilated room with small, refined family on Long Island, between Jamaica and Freeport, Rockville Centre preferred; must be far from smoke and noise of trains and trolleys; no tobacco smoke; food highest quality. Mr. Kovar, 431 W. 121st.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

11TH ST., 28 EAST, close to 5th Av.—Comfortable heated rooms; running water; near baths.

21ST ST., 189 EAST.—Furnished rooms; without board; running water; steam heat; privilege park.

55TH ST., 81 EAST.—Elegant furnished room, suitable for one or two. Telephone 3800—Plaza.

89TH, 143 EAST.—Large, small furnished front rooms; excellent table; telephone; private house.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

MADISON AV., 175, near 33d.—Comfortable large room, suitable two gentlemen; bath; hall room; references.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; private bath; modern conveniences; telephone; other rooms.

38TH ST., 205 WEST.—Large parlor; other rooms; private bath, hot water; $2 up; heated.

46TH, 48 WEST.—Large room; all conveniences; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large and small elegantly furnished steam-heated rooms; breakfast optional.

51ST ST., 341 WEST.—Rooms, large and small; light, air; running water; telephone; comfort; very accessible to all parts of city. White.

52D ST., 200 WEST.—Large front room, suitable two gentlemen; steam, improvements; convenient Subway. Hoyt.

54TH ST., 215 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, light rooms in private apartment, suitable for gentlemen; all conveniences; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

58TH ST, 148 WEST.—Handsome second floor; private bath; other rooms, large, and single; references.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

70TH, 105 WEST.—Clean, beautifully furnished room; light back parlor, kitchenette. Phone 4034 Col.

70TH ST., 134 WEST.—Beautiful large room, also medium; hot water plentiful; baths; phone; reference.

70TH ST., 146 WEST.—Rooms, bath, private house; permanent; references.

71ST ST., 269 WEST.—Desirable front and back room; steam heated; electric light; 'phone.

72D ST., 147 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; large room with private bath; private family.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Room, suitable one or two; near bath; refined surroundings; references.

76TH ST., 110 WEST.—Unusually handsomely furnished floor, single or suite; private house; electricity; references.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—Ideal rooms; parlor suite; suitable doctor; newly furnished throughout; conveniences; reasonable.

80TH ST., 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; running water; well heated; back parlor and kitchenette.

81ST ST., 164 WEST.—Clean, comfortable, sunny, large, small rooms; private house; telephone; "L" station.

81ST ST., 159 WEST.—Back parlor; running water; second floor, next to bath; telephone.

82D ST., 8 WEST.—Select, elegant front room or floor; clean; home comforts; out-of-town guests and Southerners accommodated.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; continuous hot water; all conveniences; telephone; Subway, elevated.

82D ST., 327 WEST.—Private house; second floor; large front, medium rear; shower, telephone; moderate.

93D, 27 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; large, small; warm, sunny; all conveniences; telephone; reasonable.

93D ST., 177 WEST.—Light rooms; steam heat, hot water; also suite with private bath.

94TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large, medium, sunny rooms, nicely heated; private house; telephone; conveniences.

94TH ST., 319 WEST.—Large room, elevator bachelor apartment; low rate; seen evenings. Apartment 19.

97TH ST., 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; room suitable two; breakfast; high-class elevator apartment. Grossman.

102D ST., 205 WEST.—Warm, small, comfortable room; bath one flight; man, business woman. Curtis.

102D ST., 254 WEST.—Private house near subway station; refined environment; small, attractive room. Telephone.

104TH ST., 245 WEST.—Large room, heated, in select apartment on Broadway; refined, quiet gentleman; terms, $5 weekly. 'Phone 8,762 Riverside. Dolthin.

106TH ST., 38 WEST.—Light, heated rooms, gentlemen only; reference; telephone; $2.50; running water.

113TH ST., 541 WEST. (Apt. 3.)—Newly furnished room; private family; homelike; gentleman; private entrance.

115TH ST., 404 WEST, (Between Morningside and Columbia University.)—Choice rooms; elevator; moderate. Apartment 51.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; single rooms, $3.50; double, $5.50. Smith.

121ST ST., 509 WEST, (half block East Broadway.)—Beautiful room, newly furnished; reception room; excellent dining room; elevators. See Mr. Yetman.

124TH ST., 541 WEST.—American family; elevated and Broadway Subway; $3; gentlemen. Apartment 21.

136TH ST., 615 WEST.—Ideal single room, high-class apartment, excellently furnished; gentleman, $4. Webber.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Suites; private bath; single rooms; running water; hotel service. Pierson.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

A SOUTHERN LADY will rent one, two rooms, corner apartment, overlooking Broadway, Hudson, near 96th St. Subway Station. 'Phone 4089 River.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 859, (157th St. Subway.)—Ideal rooms, overlooking Hudson; best in this section; reasonable.

ROOM AND BOARD
DIRECTORY.

Call and examine our list of rooms in all localities with and without board; accommodations high class, desirable in every way.
190 COLUMBUS AV.
TELEPHONE 8623 COLUMBUS.

THE NEW YORK, 60th, 22 West.—Elegantly kept; private baths; $25-$60 monthly.

Brooklyn.

920 PRESIDENT ST.

Newly decorated and handsomely furnished throughout; refined surroundings for refined people; breakfast optional; references. Telephone 5716—Prospect, Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let Unfurnished

West Side.

Audubon Av., 391, (Near 184th St.)—Four rooms; electricity; all modern improvements; just completed; small refined families only; leases, $50-$54.

16th St. West.—Bachelor apartments, skylight studios, or room and bath; all improvements; references required.

5 West 16th St., at 5th Av.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments; room and bath, $40-$50.

Furnished

St. Nicholas Av., 343, corner 127th.—Handsomely furnished four, five, six room elevator apartments; special holiday reductions; $40 monthly upward; furnished rooms, adjoining bath, kitchen, $3, $6 weekly.

20 East 69th, Corner Madison Av.—Fine rooms, private bath, $25 and $40 monthly.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 MONTHS FOR $5.00

and upwards. Kept in perfect condition during rental term. We also have them to sell. All makes. All prices. Latest models. Fully guaranteed. Call, write, or telephone for catalogue.

THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.
300 B'way, at Duane St. } Telephone
345 B'way, at Leonard St. } 5408
956 B'way, at 23d St. } Franklin.
10 Barclay Street. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

A large lot of office furniture; purchased from campaign committee at greatly reduced price; roll, flat, and typewriter desks, tables, filing cabinets, chairs, hat trees, settees, oak and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 6 Reade St.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, Neostyles, addressograph, partitions. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

150 typewriters, costing $100 each new, now $5 and up; 25 drop-leaf typewriter cabinet desks; selling out. 393 Broadway.

Handsome bookcase; only suited to very large room; shown by appointment. Miss Shaw, 151 West 14th St.

Pianos and Organs

Open Evenings till Christmas.
10 per cent. Special Discount on our Four regular sizes and styles New Upright Pianos.
Player Pianos, Grand Pianos, Electric Combination Player Pianos, Pianos for limited spaces. Bargains in used instruments at all prices and terms.
Complete line Victrolas, Records, Cabinets and accessories.
MATHUSHEK, Broadway and 47th St.
Phone 5547 and 5548 Bryant. Catalog Free.
Renting. Tuning. Repairing.

YEARLY FACTORY SALE.
CLOSING OUT ALL USED AND ODD STYLE UPRIGHT, GRAND, AND PLAYER PIANOS. GREAT BARGAIN FOR SHREWD BUYERS. WRITE OR CALL FOR BARGAIN LIST. EVERYTHING MUST BE SOLD.
JANSSEN, E. 132D AND BROWN PL., NEAR 133D ST. L STATION.

Player piano, standard make, 88 notes; music, bench; sell at sacrifice. 318 West 42d.

Purchase and Exchange

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Help Wanted, Female

DESIGNER.—Exceptional opportunity for experienced lady designer on ladies', misses', and children's muslin underwear; none but experienced parties need apply. Please address Box Y 32 Times, stating experience in detail, salary expected, &c.

EDUCATED women ambitious to earn $25 to $75 weekly interviewing mothers of school children; city or traveling; transportation paid; experience unnecessary; salary to beginners; work enthusiastically praised by leading educators. Dixon-Rucker Co., 303 5th Av., corner 31st St.; afternoons only; teachers or normal graduates preferred; ladies wanted for South.

MODELS.—A desirable all year round position as model in fitting department for a young woman with good figure, measuring 30 bust and 5 ft. 6 inches tall. Apply F. C. Sieger, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., N. Y.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St. Secretarial courses only; special inducements for enrollments before Jan. 4. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Help Wanted, Male

BECOME A JEWELER; enter a dignified, profitable field; we teach you in a few months diamond setting, engraving, making platinum diamond jewelry, &c.; assist you in establishing your own business or guarantee you a position; easy terms. Schickerling Mfg. Co., 80 Maiden Lane.

HAVE you sold pianos successfully and are you fixed for the next year? Do you want to join the forces of a large factory? We can use you if you are a hustler and can supply your own leads. Address us in confidence. Pianos, Box 75 Times.

MEN—All occupations, join St. Lawrence Association; sickness, injury, natural death; $1 monthly; representatives wanted; commission; 10-4. 256, 100 William St.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.; secretarial courses only; special rates for enrollments before Jan. 4. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

SALESMAN.—POPULAR-PRICED LINE OF LADIES' DRESSES AND MUSLIN UNDERWEAR; TWO OF THE STRONGEST LINES IN THE MARKET; ON A STRICTLY COMMISSION BASIS. BOX 65, 352 6TH AV.

SALESMAN—Large corporation with an extensively advertised line and branch offices in the leading cities desire to add to their sales force two good salesmen. If you feel that you can make good after being shown how, call on Sales Manager, 134 West 29th St., tenth floor.

SALESMAN.—A house of many years' standing wishes to engage a few bright young men for city and vicinity; commission only. Call after 3 P. M., 92 Pine St.

SALESMAN going West to take a side line of infants' wear on commission basis. American White Goods Novelty Co., 32 West 19th St.

SALESMEN.—Side line notion houses, wholesale druggists, to take sanitary napkins on road. Deutsch, 598 Broadway.

SALESMAN, with established trade, for city and vicinity, on infants' headwear. Abramson, 496 Broome St.

TEACHER Isaac Pitman shorthand; day and evening; excellent opportunity; state particulars. G 282 Times Downtown.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MEN to handle manufacturer's line of ladies' handbags on road and city; only those experienced in this line will be considered; commission basis. N 73 Times.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have declared their intention to become citizens, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 2d Av., 149 8th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 447 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

YOUNG MAN, stenographer and bookkeeper's assistant; chance where good work and attention to business will be rewarded. State experience, salary, &c., &c. N 7 Times.

YOUNG MAN with some publishing experience wanted to assist woman editor on small monthly; salary small. Call Monday at 12, 129 East 26th St.

Employment Bureaus

COLLEGE GRADUATE.—$1,000 year; male teacher; immediately. HOPKINS educational Agency, 507 9th Av.

Situations Wanted Female

A GERMAN LADY, speaking German, French, and English, desires a position in or near city as companion and housekeeper, or with children. Fraulein Lehnert, care of Miss Lentz, 251 West 91st. Tel. 9,632 River.

A REFINED WEST INDIAN GIRL, 25 years old, in perfect health, would like to go abroad with lady as maid, companion, or child's nurse; have traveled before. Please communicate with Miss H., 23 Terrace Place, Arlington, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, industrious, accurate; small salary. B., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID, (9 Lexington Av.)—A lady wishes to place her chambermaid, leaving on account of closing the country house. Apply by letter to Catherine Rogers, 423 Amsterdam Av.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER—Makes ladies', children's dresses; reasonable. Mme. Juliet, 120 East 12th St.; 408 Stuyvesant.

DESIRES Morning Or Afternoon Employment; stenographer, well educated, thoroughly reliable. Miss N. 10 Times.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER desires position; 15 years' experience, including 10 years as private secretary to President of large corporation, who furnishes high recommendation. N 38 Times.

FORELADY.—Experienced cutting, designing; can take full charge of children's dresses; best references. Miss P. Goldstein, 738-40 East 5th St., New York City, care of Jachomowitz.

LAUNDRY WORK.—Lady desires ladies' and gentlemen's wash to be done at her home. Muller, 158 West 19th St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, office assistant; beginner; neat, intelligent American girl; two years high school; rapid, accurate; no agency; $7. G 279 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, efficient, turning out accurate work; many years' experience; A1 references; salary, $15. G 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and bookkeeper; reliable, trustworthy; highest references; salary moderate. Stenographer, 61 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Generally intelligent; familiar office routine; small salary. S., 105 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—College education; secretarial position preferred; highest credentials. D. D., 127 Powell St., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted Male

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, expert; partnership or corporation books opened, audited, systematized, and closed; trial balance, income, profit and loss statements, and balance sheets prepared; small sets books kept; references, personal service; reasonable charges. Accountant, N, 59 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized, $5; monthly up; trial balances, financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. 'Phone 4376 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT. — Books opened, systems installed, disentangled; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 79 Mercer St. Tel. 398 Spring.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematised, audited, written up, kept part time, reasonable. Frechtman, 320 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone Worth 563.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, books opened, closed, adjusted, kept part time; reasonable. Auditor, 402 Bristol Building, 500 5th Av. Phone 238 Bryant.

ACCOUNTANT, certified, audits books; special arrangements; moderate; honorable services. Agar, 1,328 Broadway 64 Greeley.

ACCOUNTANT, degree, opens, closes, corporation, single, or partnership books; moderate. P. O. Box 225, Madison Square.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, expert; accounting work in all branches; personal service. Accountant, M 27 Times.

A.—ENERGETIC MAN, extensive business experience, executive ability, law graduate, seeks connection. N 12 Times.

AN ENERGETIC, efficient office assistant (21), desires position; several years' experience. G 265 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, solicits temporary engagements, hour, day or week; all branches; moderate. Box F 206 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, (26,) well educated, experienced, desires position with larger firm. N 49 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; city or country; 5 years' experience; strictly temperate; careful driver; best of references. C. G., 244 East 34th St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, evenings off, early hours; Sunday work agreeable. Martin, 115 East 27th.

CLOAK SALESMAN, 8 years' in business for myself, sold the largest and best stores only about $125,000 a year, would connect with thoroughly reliable party; salary no object. K. K., 263 West 125th St.

COMPETENT, trained executive, age 35, with large Western experience in mining and construction work, seeks employment and an interest with established operating or manufacturing concern; references exchanged. Jay Jay, Box N 64 Times.

DESIGNER, with long experience, for cloaks and suits with new system to manufacture cloaks. H. Brodsky, 174 Broome St.

EXPERT STATISTICIAN, well trained in economic analysis, wishes to make permanent connection beginning January with a responsible concern, preferably with a Wall Street house; experience; references. X 154 Times.

FIRST-CLASS PASTRYMAN, COOK.—Good references; city or country. J. Long, 28 West 135th St.

FRENCHMAN, fluent English, reporting, references, wishes permanent situation. Arrives January. Picard, 25 rue Ravon, Bourg la Reine, France.

MAN, 31, married, in urgent need of employment; horses, caretaker, general work; handy anything; well recommended. Howard, 219 East 45th St.

MANAGER, manufacturing, sales, ten years' experience, desires change; mechanical or electrical. H 103 Times.

SALESMAN.—College man, experienced, desires to assist man representing wholesale house; good connections most essential, not salary; references. W 20 Times.

SALESMAN wishes line of toilet goods, Southern dry goods and drug trade. T 105 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, PACKER AND MARKER, 15 years' experience, married, would like to connect with good house; A1 references. Manisof, 539 East 149th St.

TUTOR, with seven years' experience in developing temperamental pupils, wishes to go South with two boys for Winter. N 80 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, light colored, will adapt self to increase usefulness to employer, desires position with congenial people; A1 personal and business references. Janitor, 204 East 80th St.

YOUNG MAN, 18, 2 years' office experience, desires clerical position; references. G 262 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, real estate experience; renting and collecting; references. Reisenbach, 342 East 81st St.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires to learn retail shoe business; salary very moderate. Desel, 446 West 42d St.

Employment Bureaus

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS. High-Grade Office Helpers.
BOOKKEEPERS. Office Service Co., (Agency.)
STENOGRAPHERS. 149 B'way Tel. 3499 Cort.

Domestic.

A.—For excellent colored servants 'phone Riverside 4375. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th.

ALGONQUIN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.—Efficient servants supplied, all classes. 769 Lexington Av. Plaza 4961.

ALL KINDS (select) help supplied immediately; references investigated. Harlem—6870. Middlesex Emp. Bureau, 28 West 134th St.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 59th. 'Phone 4786 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT COLORED HELP of all trades supplied. Riverside Employment Agency, 12 West 99th St. Riverside 1538.

COMPETENT help, short notice, procurable at Progressive Emp., reliable, 34 West 131st. 5870 Harlem.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS.—Mrs. Barta Carlson's Employment Agency, 2,494 Broadway, between 92d and 93d Sts. Telephone 9527 Riverside.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER. — Very neat, willing girl; good cook; excellent laundress; finest references; colored; waiters supplied; $25. Pearson Agency, 5 East 132d St., near 5th Av. Tel. 5049—Harlem.

HOUSEWORKER, Polish; $25. Cook, German, $30; references. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month; male, female. 107 West 133d St. Tel. 6916—Morningside.

Dogs, Birds and Poultry

Unusual opportunity for Christmas gift, registered Pomeranian, 3 months old. 64 East 128th St. Phone 256—Harlem.

Bankruptcy Sales

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL JOSEPHS, bankrupt.

Take notice that the trustee herein will sell at public auction on the 23d day of December, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., at 141 Smith Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., the assets of the above-named bankrupt estate, to wit: Stock of shoes, rubbers, fixtures, etc., of a retail shoe store.

WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, Trustee.
LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Trustee, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Referees' Notices

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Valerie Frankel Cooper, plaintiff, against Albert H. Frankel and Adele Frankel, his wife, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment for the partition of real property and the sale thereof duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of February, 1912, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

PLOT C.

All those three certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, now known as numbers 240 and 242 Pearl Street and number 3 Burling Slip, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and being severally bounded and described as follows:

(First) Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Pearl Street forming the southeasterly corner of Pearl Street and Burling Slip; running from thence on and up Pearl Street, easterly twenty-two feet six inches to the store and lot No. 242 Pearl Street; thence southeasterly, fifty-four feet four inches to the northerly side of the lot known as number 3 Burling Slip, at a point twenty feet six inches easterly from Burling Slip; thence on a westerly course, twenty feet six inches to Burling Slip; thence in a straight line, a northwesterly course along Burling Slip, Fifty-seven feet five inches to the point or place of beginning, as the said lot and alley in the rear thereof is laid down on a map of 242, 240 Pearl Street and No. 3 Burling Slip, made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, March, 1841, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York.

(Third) Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Burling Slip fifty-seven feet five inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Pearl Street and Burling Slip; running thence in a straight line easterly, forty-one feet five inches to the land of Thomas Suffern; thence southerly by said Suffern's land, twenty-one feet to land of Augustus R. Greele; thence westerly, forty feet four inches by land of said Greele to Burling Slip; thence northwesterly, on Burling Slip, twenty-one feet two inches to the point or place of beginning, as the said lot is laid down on a map of 242, 240 Pearl Street and No. 3 Burling Slip, made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, March, 1841, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, the said three parcels of ground forming one contiguous plot.

The aforesaid premises are subject to a first mortgage of $30,000, due 13 March, 1914; interest at 4½ per cent. Also to second mortgage of $10,000, due 13 March, 1914, with interest at 4½ per cent.

PLOT D.

All that lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, described as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the easterly line of Pearl Street with the southerly line of Fletcher Street; and running thence southerly, along the easterly line of Pearl Street, fifteen feet one and one-half inches; thence easterly, thirty-five feet nine inches; thence northerly, thirteen feet nine inches to the southerly line of Fletcher Street; and thence westerly, along the line last mentioned, thirty-six feet nine inches to the place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less.

And also that other certain lot described as follows: Bounded westerly, on Pearl Street, thirty feet three and one-half inches; easterly, by a lot formerly in possession of Mayer, now or heretofore occupied by James Inglis, twenty-one feet five inches; northerly, on lot formerly of Winter, twenty-eight feet eight inches; southerly, by a house and lot of ground formerly in possession of Francis Atkinson, now or late of Sertha, twenty-eight feet, more or less; be the said several dimensions more or less. The premises intended to be described being known by the street numbers two hundred and six and two hundred and eight (206-208) Pearl Street.

The aforesaid premises are subject to mortgage of $23,000, due 1 May, 1916; interest at 5 per cent.

PLOT E.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground and the store thereon, situate, lying and being in the Second Ward of the City of New York, known as number 290 (two hundred and ninety) Pearl Street, and bounded as follows, to wit: Northerly in front on Pearl Street aforesaid, easterly by ground now or formerly belonging to Peter Bogart, in the rear by ground now or formerly belonging to Elijah Cock, and westerly by ground partly belonging to Barnet Andariese and partly to Charles Vassar. Containing in breadth in front on Pearl Street aforesaid twenty-five (25) feet, and including a distance of forty-five (45) feet eight (8) inches from the front, twenty-five (25) feet in breadth, and the residue to the rear of said lot being in breadth twenty-one (21) feet six (6) inches, and

DR. PETERS RENEWS WAR ON LIVING COST

With the Aid of Suffragettes, He'll Start In To-morrow Selling Butter and Eggs.

A "SOCIAL JUSTICE" MOVE

In Which Women Make Sacrifices to Join—Other Food Products to be Added Later.

Oyez, oyez, all ye housewives! New York is not to be behind Philadelphia. If your soul longs for fresh eggs, guaranteed to be the product of reasonably young hens still living or only recently slaughtered, at 20 per cent. below retailers' prices, hie to the headquarters of the Interborough Suffrage Club at 227 West Eighty-third Street, any time after 9 A. M. on Tuesday. If you want A1 butter at manufacturer's cost, come to the same place. And, whether you are a housewife or only a man, you are equally welcome, irrespective of race, creed, or color, for the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters is about to lead another attack on the high cost of living.

Nothing daunted by his failure last January, when he embarked in the cost cash grocery business—he was a novice then, he remarked—Dr. Peters went right on studying the problem of how to make the elusive dollar go further, and after ten months of intensive study is again prepared to show the world and his wife.

Said Dr. Peters: "I've got the biggest combination in America. I've got the stuff now. I have got hold of a manufacturer, importer, or wholesaler in every line that people need to solve the living problem. I am going to start a chain of supply stations—be sure and don't call them stores—throughout all boroughs to cut the cost of living. It's in the interest of social justice. I don't want people to think that it's charity." He emphasized with a wave of his expository hand, and the ladies chorused, "Yes, it's social justice."

"I'm going to get the suffragists to use their clubhouses as distributing points. I am also going to try and get practical churches, if there are any, and institutions to take up the work of selling stuff to people, and I will see that they get the stuff to sell. The Interborough Suffrage Club was the first to offer its service, and we are going to begin here on Tuesday, at 9 A. M. I'm an incubator. I hatch things, but I've got to have some one watch them for me."

Here Mrs. Maud Flowerton interposed:

"I am known as a $100,000 saleslady in a prominent Fifth Avenue establishment. I am going to resign my position and give up selling $500 gowns to sell butter and eggs in the interest of social justice."

Here Miss Martha Klatschen, another of the butter and egg, and possibly cheese, saleslades, sought publicity.

"I am giving up a seventeen-year job in the commercial world for the cause, for practical suffragette work. For the last seven years I have been private secretary to an official in one of the largest corporations."

"Dr Peters will formally open the market here on Tuesday morning," Mrs. Flowerton added. "We'll also have practical saleswomen to lecture on how to buy. I made 244 speeches for Gov. Wilson in the late campaign. We're going to substitute justice for charity."

"Social justice," chorused Miss Klatschken. "Oh, 'his is the work I have always been longing to do."

"I'm going to sell bulk cocoa for 15 cents a pound in a short time, guaranteed quality and full measure and courteous treatment," Dr. Peters resumed. "A banker who heard me lecture recently came to me and told me he was a Director in a large cocoa corporation, and that he would be with me in the fight. Nuts, canned goods, in fact a full line of groceries will ultimately be carried, and sold at as near cost as possible. We shall specially cater to families."

"Through Dr. Peters the Interborough Suffrage Club is in a position to make to women a Christmas present of a lower cost of living," Mrs. Flowerton put in. "There is no charity in it."

"Only social justice," echoed Miss Klatschken.

"There is plenty of food in the country," Dr. Peters resumed. "And never was it so cheap at the place of production. Living ought to be 40 per cent. cheaper, and I'm going to prove that it can be made so. No capital is needed because the people, by paying cash, will furnish the capital.

"They say that if my ideas were carried out most of the 13,000 grocers would be eliminated. They ought to be, at least 11,000 of them. I couldn't get the goods last Winter, but now I have them. My heart bleeds for the bookkeeper and his child and for the clerk and his child. In fact, it bleeds for all those who are forced to make their limited means go as far as possible in order to keep up appearances.

"In addition to selling butter and eggs over the counter, we shall be ready on Tuesday to take orders in quantities for everything, to be shipped direct from the original source of supply."

"We saleslades are going to wear plain black silk dresses and white butchers' aprons. We've bought them already," added Mrs. Flowerton. "Don't forget the time—9 o'clock Tuesday morning, and the place—227 West Eighty-third Street. Butter and eggs. Good-bye."

ARRESTED FOR SHOPLIFTING.

Stamford Police Hold Six Women, with $500 Worth of Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 22.—Police Headquarters here looks like a country drygoods emporium to-night. Many fur coats, sweaters, men's clothing and miscellaneous drygoods are there as evidence to be used against Josie E. Gabriel and Frances Gerbulis of 461 Henderson Street, Jersey City, and Annie Smith, Helen Urban, Sophie Conrick, and Helen Craig of Brooklyn, charged with shoplifting.

The women, all of them married, were arrested here last night when they tried to leave Stamford on a late train. Shopkeepers around town had complained of the operations of shoplifters, and the police took steps which led to the arrest of the women named.

Goods valued at $500 were in their possession.

DARING BANDIT CAUGHT.

Held Up Saloon and Grocery and Shot Two in Five Running Fights.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 22.—A bandit who commandeered last night the touring car of Frank McDermott, President of a large department store, compelled the chauffeur, Charles Osland, to drive him about the city, held up a saloon and a grocery store, engaged in five running fights, and shot two men, was arrested to-day. He gave his name as Alexander Thompson, 24 years old, and said he was a sailor.

The highwayman, after making Osland drive the entire length of the city to George own and back to the business district, stopped in front of a saloon, marched Osland ahead of him into the saloon, made the bartender give him $40, and exchanged shots with a patron of the place, one bullet hitting Fujimoto, a Japanese, in the leg. Twice he engaged in a pistol battle with motor cycle policemen who pursued the automobile. In the chase Stephen Kalles, a laborer, was hit in the head and seriously wounded. The highwayman next entered a grocery, obtained $12, and escaped after a pistol fight with the proprietor, and later with a policeman.

Motor car owners will find the "Automobile Exchange" on Page 7 interesting reading.—Adv.

Finley J. Shepard and Miss Helen Gould.

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Photgraphed on Their Way to Church in Fifth Avenue Yesterday.

Miss Helen Gould and her fiancé, Finley J. Shepard, who arrived in this city from St. Louis on Friday, attended services together yesterday morning at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street. The Rev. Malcolm James MacLeod preached.

Mr. Shepard and Miss Gould walked to the church, which is only a block above Miss Gould's home, at 579 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Shepard remained for dinner with Miss Gould, and in the afternoon they went for a walk in Central Park.

Mr. Shepard plans to leave in a day or two for New Haven, Conn., to visit his mother.

SPUGS ARE PRAISED BY CANON DOUGLAS

Tells Congregation of St. John's Cathedral Their Inspiration Is from Christ.

THEY ARE ATTACKING GRAFT

And In a Sense Are Following the Saviour's Injunction to "Gather Up the Fragments."

The Spug movement recently inaugurated as a crusade against the useless and indiscriminate giving of Christmas presents was highly commended yesterday by Canon George William Douglas in his sermon at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine as illustrative of the gospel of economy taught and preached by Jesus Christ. A large congregation was at the Cathedral to hear Canon Douglas.

Taking his text from St. John, vi., 12, "Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost," Canon Douglas declared that at this time of the year the business men of the world were everywhere balancing their books, and that uppermost in their minds was the total sum of the little economies making the difference between profit and loss. Christians, likewise, he said, after a lapse of 1,900 years, should be making an accounting not only of their personal religion but to some extent of Christianity at large.

"Think how that command of Christ to His disciples, coming when it did, must have astonished them," said Canon Douglas. "The Lord had just been manifesting the extensive power of the Almighty Father. A few loaves and fishes from the wallet of a boy had under Christ's order been sufficient to feed 5,000 in the wilderness. Now He, after showing how plentiful He could be, finished His miracle by enjoining economy, 'Gather up the fragments.' Therefore, they gathered them together and filled twelve baskets with the fragments of the five barley loaves which remained over and above unto them that had eaten.'

"A new illustration of my text—a new and hopeful sign—has lately been brought to attention; and I speak of it because it is so appropriate at this moment of the year. Some of you have doubtless heard of the National Civic Federation. The woman's department of it has a Vacation Committee, which more than a year ago started a Vacation Savings Fund for working women. Out of their scant savings thousands of shop girls and other workers bank and lay by in the safekeeping of this committee enough to pay for a good vacation in some decent and happy spot. Last Summer there were more than 6,000 depositors, and their combined deposits amounted to more than $30,000. The good work is reaching further still.

"Lately these self-supporting women and girls have been encouraged by the committee to combine and discuss how they can avoid the indiscriminate and extortionate giving of Christmas presents; and particularly how they can abolish that horrible misuse of the occasion of Christmas in some department stores whereby the under girls are pressed to subscribe out of their small wages to a fund to be presented to the person 'higher up.' Thus they are supposed to get on the safe side of the forewoman or of some other influential person.

"Against this whole spirit of misusing Christmas the Vacation Committee has turned itself into a Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving, and is working with might and main. It is not altogether unfortunate that this society has acquired a slang name, for sometimes slang attracts attention, and to this matter the public ought to pay attention. They are called 'Spugs,' and I commend them to your attention as a good example of how our Saviour's word to His disciples can be practically applied."

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THE LIBRARY

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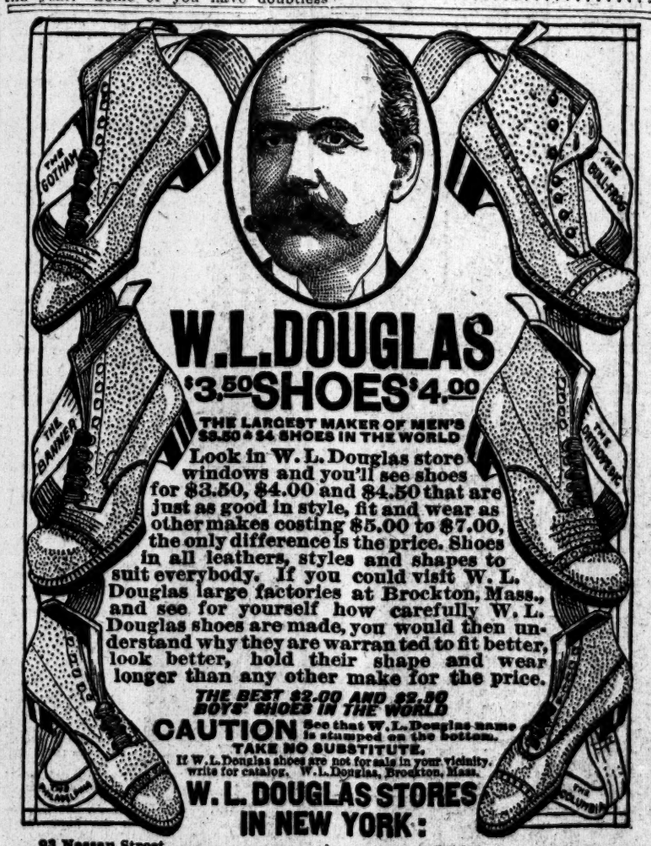

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$3.50 SHOES $4.00

THE LARGEST MAKER OF MEN'S $3.50 & $4 SHOES IN THE WORLD

Look in W. L. Douglas store windows and you'll see shoes for $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 that are just as good in style, fit and wear as other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00, the only difference is the price. Shoes in all leathers, styles and shapes to suit everybody. If you could visit W. L. Douglas large factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to fit better, look better, hold their shape and wear longer than any other make for the price.

THE BEST $2.00 AND $2.50 BOYS' SHOES IN THE WORLD

CAUTION See that W. L. Douglas name is stamped on the bottom. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, write for catalog. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
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1452 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, corner 120th Street.
2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
345 Eighth Avenue.
863 Eighth Avenue.
260 West 125th Street.

BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
708-710 Broadway, corner Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
478 Fifth Avenue, corner 11th Street.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.

JERSEY CITY—23 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
PATERSON—199 Market St., cor. Clark
TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

SHERIFF DESCRIBES MURPHY.

"One of the Most Distinguished Men in the United States."

What Sheriff Julius Harburger, deep down in his heart, really thought of Charles F. Murphy became known yesterday afternoon, when, before the Albemarle Association, 42 Second Avenue, he made a speech about the Tammany leader. The Sheriff's praise included all the district leaders of Tammany.

"The Hon. Charles F. Murphy," said the Sheriff, "is one of the most distinguished men in the United States. He is a man of remarkable grit, wisdom, and political sagacity. He is honest and a leader of leaders—determined, a great listener, and a fulfiller of all of his obligations to the letter of the law. Besides this, he is a philanthropist.

"The good deeds that he has done, financially and otherwise, will never be known. It is only through chance that I have found out things. I have found that his hand is always in his pocket, always helping and assisting those who are worthy.

"His nature is that of a forgiving one, but what he has to say comes out like a shotgun: straight to the mark and unerring, not mincing words. Mr. Murphy is a great reader and has the most remarkable memory of any man I ever met. He never makes a memorandum and knows of the smallest details. He remembers it all, and if you forget it, just go to Mr. Murphy—he'll recall it. He has worked himself up from the lowest rung of the ladder. He is most approachable, and any one can enter the Executive Committee rooms when he is at work and talk to him. In his affability and straightforwardness, he is making friends all the time, and many visitors have told me that they never expected to meet in Mr. Murphy a man who was so attentive a listener, so courteous, and so gentlemanly in behavior.

"The foundation of Tammany Hall is as strong as the Rock of Gibraltar. The Tammany Society is the most patriotic one in the United States of America. It breathes sentiments of liberty and will keep them alive forever more."

PUZZLED BY AUTO RULING.

Mrs. Dinsmore and English Chauffeur Finally Put Up $50 Bail.

Mrs. Clarence G. Dinsmore, widow of the former President of the Adams Express Company, walked into the First Precinct Police Station at Yonkers yesterday with her chauffeur, Wilbain Barson of 241 West Fifty-second Street, New York. Barson had been arrested for speeding on North Broadway by Policeman Thomas Morrissey. Mrs. Dinsmore expressed surprise when Lieut. Crough told her that $50 cash bail was required before the chauffeur would be released.

"What is meant by that?" asked Mrs. Dinsmore turning to Barson.

The latter, who is an English chauffeur, said he did not know.

"So it will cost us $50?" said Mrs. Dinsmore turning to the Lieutenant.

"Oh, no," said Crough.

"What is the meaning then of this requirement?" asked Mrs. Dinsmore. "Will you tell me, please? I have been in France some time and do not understand this."

"We do not keep the $50," said the Lieutenant. "When the chauffeur is arraigned before the Magistrate in the morning the money will be returned."

"Pay up, then," said Mrs. Dinsmore to the chauffeur. And Barson shelled out $50. Mrs. Dinsmore gave her residence as the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

Publishers Give Christmas Presents.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Dec. 22.—The employes of Doubleday, Page & Co. of this place were delighted on Saturday night on the receipt of their pay envelopes to find an additional $5 bill in each one, a Christmas gift from the firm. It is said that this cost the company between $3,000 and $4,000, as there are between 700 and 900 people on the payroll.

American Art Galleries
6 East 23d St. Madison Square South.
DAILY, 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
continuing until
Christmas Day Inclusive,
Scandinavian - American Art Exhibition
Honorary Patrons:
Their Majesties, King Christian X. of Denmark, King Gustav V. of Sweden, and King Haakon VII. of Norway.
Admission 50c.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Thurs., Fri., Sat., 2:15.
Beginning WED. (XMAS) EVE., 8:15.
3 Mats. This Week—Thurs., Fri., Sat.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
Years of Discretion
A Comedy in 3 Acts. Distinguished Cast.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. (LAST TWO WEEKS.)
3 Mats. This Week—Wed., Fri., Sat.
William Elliott and David Belasco present
THE GOVERNOR'S LADY

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR
Next Thur. Eve. at 8:15. Next Fri. Aft. at 2:30
Soloist, ERNEST SCHELLING Piano.
SYMPHONY "PATHETIQUE" TSCHAIKOWSKY
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

SPECIAL!
Ysave-Godowsky
Joint Recital - Wonderful Programme, ending with Kreutzer Sonata.
CARNEGIE HALL, SAT. AFT., DEC. 28th.
Seats now at Box Office. Knabe Piano.
Management R. E. Johnston.

AUTO POLO
MADISON SQ. GARDEN
TWICE DAILY
AFT. at 3, NIGHT at 8:30.
Seats 50c. 75c. $1. $1.50. Phone 5100 Madison.

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CHOICE SEATS FOR HUGUENOTS AND ALL OPERAS.
1,482 Broadway,
Next to Cohan's Theatre.
Tel. 2951 Bryant.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evenings 8:30. MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2:30.
PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT

HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. Mat. Daily.
Al Reeves and his Big Beauty Show, with Andy Lewis. Wrestling To-morrow Night.

OLYMPIC East 14th St. Phone 1260 Stuy.
Mat. To-day. Seats 25c.
Tues.—Cabaret Night.
Thurs.—Amateur Night.
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CHOICE SEATS FOR OPERAS AND THEATRES. NORMANDIE HOTEL, B'way & 38 St.

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CHARLES Robinson AND His CRUSOE GIRLS

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
MAJESTIC XMAS MAT. MAT. SAT.
READY MONEY
New Year's Week—"The Merry Countess."

ORPHEUM F. F. KEITH'S
STELLA MAYHEW KATHRYN KIDDER
Rooney & Bent, Mr. & Mrs. Gardner Crane, others.
Daily Mat. 25c

Order Today
Wear New Clothes Xmas

$20 We guarantee to make to your measure and to deliver Tuesday night, suits and overcoats ordered today. We guarantee fit, finish and quality. $25 to $35 materials reduced to $20. $40 to $50 materials reduced to $25. This is your chance to add style to a merry Xmas. $25

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Havana Cigars
are the most refined and elegant presentation of Cigars, particularly suited for gifts which the donor requires shall have distinct individuality. The natural Spanish Cedar is beautifully employed to form Cabinets and Boxes of solid character. Cigars shipped to us in these, by the INDEPENDENT FACTORIES OF HAVANA, are of pre-eminent quality, made with the maximum skill from the most excellent tobaccos of this year's crop.
Prompt deliveries.
PARK & TILFORD
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Gilbey's
INVALID PORT
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A LIGHT AFTER DINNER WINE
FOUR POUNDS OF GRAPES IN EVERY BOTTLE
GILBEY'S Guarantee is YOUR Safeguard.
If your dealer cannot supply you, we will tell you of one who can.
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CORT 48TH ST., JUST EAST OF BROADWAY. Tel. Bryant—48
MOST BEAUTIFUL THEATRE IN AMERICA.
Direction JOHN CORT.
Evenings 8:15. CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S MATINEES.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
LAURETTE TAYLOR
In A REAL COMEDY HIT! "PEG O' MY HEART" by J. HARTLEY MANNERS.
TIMES—"Fascinating; adorable; charma."—Adolph Klauber.
AMERICAN—"Very charming; very clever."—Alan Dale.
WORLD—"A crisp, brittle, wittily written comedy."—Louis De Foe.
SUN—"Irresistibly alluring."—Lawrence Reamer.
HERALD—"Triumph complete." EVE. POST—"A success."
TRIBUNE—"A charm about everything—the play, the players and the theatre itself."
EVE. JOURNAL—"Theatre a marvel of beauty; 'Peg o' My Heart' scores a big hit."—J. R. Hastings.
EVE. TELEGRAM—"Sweet as an April morning in Killarney."
GLOBE—"Laurette Taylor has arrived with a vengeance."—Louis Sherwin.
EVE. MAIL—"Laurette Taylor, 'Peg o' My Heart' and the ntw Cort Theatre winning trio of hits."—Burns Mantle.
SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way & 40 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Beginning To-night 8:15, for 3 weeks.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's PETER PAN.
Next Week—Extra Matinee Thurs., Jan. 2.
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:10.
BEGINNING TO-NIGHT AT 8:10.
NAZIMOVA in the play Bella Donna from the novel
LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. at 8:20 sharp. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
—LAST 2 WEEKS—LAST TIME JAN. 4.—
MISS BILLIE BURKE in Pinero's THE MIND THE PAINT GIRL.
Extra Matinee New Year's Day, Jan. 1.
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE CONSPIRACY A new play by John Roberts.
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. SEATS NOW. Evs. 8:15. Matinee 2:15.
TOMORROW NIGHT Holiday Mat. Thurs. Usual Mat. Sat.
KLAW & ERLANGER present
ROBERT HILLIARD
as DETECTIVE ASCHE KAYTON
Who Solves the Mystery of
"THE ARGYLE CASE"
By Harriet Ford & Harvey J. O'Higgins with co-operation of Detective Wm. J. Burns.
FULTON 46 St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE YELLOW JACKET
POPULAR PRICE EXTRA MATINEES THURS., DEC. 26, FRI., DEC. 27, MON., DEC. 30.
HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
MRS. FISKE
in THE HIGH ROAD
PARK 59 St. & Col. Circle. Mats Wed. & Sat.
Tonight at 8:15 LINA ABARBANELL
in "MISS PRINCESS"
SPECIAL MATINEES — Dec. 26-27-30 at 2:30.
WORLD FAMOUS DANCER—ADELINE GENEE
COMPANY AND ORCHESTRA.
Owing to the Great Success at the Metropolitan Opera House
"LA DANCE"
will be repeated. Tickets, 50c to $2.00. Now at Box Office. Mat. R. E. JOHNSTON
New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
NO XMAS MAT.—THURS. MAT. INSTEAD.
Last Week Franz Lehar's Musical Romance.
THE COUNT OF LUXEMBOURG
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT. Seats now selling.
KLAW & ERLANGER will present
EVA An Adaptation by Glen MacDonough of Willner & Bodansky's Play with music by Franz Lehar.
LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. No Xmas Mat. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
TO-NIGHT—115TH PERFORMANCE
Milestones By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch.
KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15.
No Xmas Mat. Mat. Thurs. & Sat.
The Last Word in Musical Comedy,
OH! OH! DELPHINE
MOULIN ROUGE
Last 2 Weeks—Mats. Thurs. & Sat., This Week.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
GAIETY B'way 46th St. COMMENCING XMAS NIGHT, WED., DEC. 25.
A New Farce "STOP THIEF" SEATS SELLING.
Globe Evs. 8:20. Matinees 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE, ELSIE JANIS.
THE LADY OF THE SLIPPER.
3 Matinees This Week—Wed., Fri. & Sat.
LYCEUM THEATRE, NEXT FRIDAY at 3
ANNUAL HOLIDAY MATINEE
KITTY CHEATHAM SEATS NOW SELLING.

FULTON THEATRE
46th St., w. of B'way.
Regular Mats. Wed. & Sat.
POPULAR PRICE EXTRA MATINEES
THURS., Dec. 26, FRI., Dec. 27, MON., Dec. 30.
THE YELLOW JACKET
THE SURPRISE PLAY OF THIS OR ANY OTHER YEAR.

Children's TO-DAY AT 3:30
Thea., in the Century Theatre Building, 62d and 8th Avenue. AND EVERY AFTERNOON
Extra Morning Performance New Year's.
RACKETTY PACKETTY HOUSE
Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's Children's Play.
Two Plays OPENING TUES. NIGHT, Dec. 24
Every Evening, 8:45; Sat. Mat. 2:30
LITTLE THEATRE, 240 WEST 44TH ST.
RUTHERFORD & SON
Afternoons (Except Sat.) 3:30, & Sat. 11 A. M.
THE FAIRY-TALE PLAY FOR CHILDREN,
SNOW WHITE
CENTURY Thea. Prices 25c to $1.50. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Xmas, Sat., New Year's.
Last 2 Weeks Beautiful Lott-Gautier Spectacle
The Daughter of Heaven With VIOLA ALLEN.
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
WITHIN THE LAW

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE. B'way & 43 St.
3 Matinees This Week.
Wed., Fri. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
The Absolute Hit of the Year.
GEO. M. COHAN in his latest play.
"BROADWAY" JONES.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. (Last 2 Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15., Weeks.
3 Mats. This Week—Wed., Thur. (Pop.) & Sat.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS IN HAWTHORNE of the U. S. A.
GRAND OP. HO. Mat. Wed. REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM.
ADOLF PHILIPP'S 57TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 3 Av. Tel. 812 Plaza. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. "Auction Pinochle"

B. F. KEITH'S NEW YORK THEATRES
UNION SQ. Rose Pitonof, W. L. Abingdon, Big City 4, Flanagan & Edwards, others. Daily Mats.
COLONIAL Maud Lambert & Ernest Ball, Odiva, "More Sinned Against Than Usual," others.
ALHAMBRA NEW POLICY BILL. 12 ALL-STAR ACTS. CURTAIN 1:45 and 7:45.
BRONX 149 St. & 3 Ave. Virginia Harned, Eddie Leonard, "The Lawn Party," Brenner & Ratcliff, others.
HARLEM OP. HO. Parents of Men Mat. Daily.

F. F. Proctor's N. Y. THEATRES.
5th Ave. B'way, 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c-$1.
23RD ST. nr. 6th Av.
58TH ST. & 3d Av.
125TH ST. Lex. Av.
David Belasco Presents "THE DRUMS OF OUDE," Carroll & Fields, Bert Melrose, Ethel McDonough, Leo Carrillo, Musical Johnstons, Campbell & Brady, others.
Big time novelties at small time prices. Programmes changed twice weekly. Continuous from 11 to 11. Always a bill of features.

Carnegie Lyceum, Seats Now, 25c to 1.00
57th St. & 7th Av. Daily 2:30 & 8:30.
STARTING MONDAY EVENING DEC. 30,
PANAMA CANAL IN KINEMACOLOR
BALKAN WAR

HAMMERSTEIN'S Evs. 50, 75, $1. Daily Matinee 25 & 50c.
Lillian Lorraine, Chas. Ling Foo & Co., Bells Blanche, 12 others.

HIPPODROME
6TH AVE. 43RD-44TH STS. TWICE DAILY. MATS. AT 2-EVS. AT 8
BEST SEATS AT MATS. $1.00.
UNDER MANY FLAGS
SUPERB SERIES OF NEW SPECTACLES.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50. Mat. To-m'w, $1. Extra Mat. Xmas.
GERT DE HOFFMANN BROADWAY TO PARIS
CASINO 6 Nights, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. 6 Mats., 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50.
Beginning MAT. TO-DAY HARRY LAUDER
Next Mon., Practical in "The Firefly."
LYRIC 42d, West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Xmas & Sat.
Last Week Here. TRENTINI in THE FIREFLY.
Next Week Casino. MON., DEC. 30 (Seats Thursday)
SAM BERNARD ALL FOR THE LADIES.
BROADWAY Thea., cor. 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Xmas, Thurs. & Sat.
THE REL PETTICOAT with HELEN LOWELL.
Special Matinee Thursday. Best Seats $1.
Weber & Fields' New Music Hall, 44th St., Just West of B'way.
Evs. 8:15. All-Star Stock Co. Mats. Xmas, Thurs., Sat. ROLY POLY
39TH ST. Thea., 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Friday & Sat. 2:20.
Annie Russell's Old English Comedy Co. in THE RIVALS.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Xmas & Sat.
The Messrs. Shubert Present HINDLE WAKES
William Collier's Extra Mat. Xmas COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow, $1.50. FANNY'S FIRST PLAY
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Xmas, Thurs. & Sat.
Extra Mat. Friday. LITTLE WOMEN
48TH ST. Thea., Just East of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Xmas, Thurs. Sat.
WILLIAM COLLIER In NEVER SAY DIE.
Manhattan OP. HO. 34th St. and 8th Av. Evs. 8. Mats. Xmas, Thurs. & Sat.
Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 & $1.50. THE WHIP Thurs. Mat. 50c to $1.
WEST END 125th St. W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Xmas and Sat. 2:15.
THE MERRY COUNTESS

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-night at 8:15—Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martin, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 2:30, Pop. Prices 75c. to $4. Xmas Mat. Haensel und Gretel, foll'd by Ballet Coppelia (Act. 1). Adeline GENEE.
Wed. Eve. at 8—Faust. Farrar, Fornia; Slezak, Gilly, Rothier. Conductor, Sturani.
Thurs. at 7:30—Walkuere. Gadski, Fremstad, Matzenauer; Burrian, Weil, Ruysdael. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. at 8—Huguenots. Destinn, Hempel, (debut), Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Didur, Rothier, Bada. Conductor, Polacco.
Sat. Mat. at 2—Orfeo et Euridice. Homer, Rappold, Sparkes. Case. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. Ev. at 8:30—Spec'l Perf. Magic Flute. Gadski, Parks, Alten; Slezak, Lankow, Goritz, Griswold, Reiss. Conductor, Hertz.
Next Mon. at 8—Otello. Alda, Maubourg; Slezak, Amato, Segurola. Cond. Toscanini.
New Year's Eve Special Double Bill—Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia, Martin, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Sturani; and Ballet Coppelia. Adeline Genee, M. Volinine and Corps de Ballet. Prices $1.00 to $5.00. Seat Sale To-morrow. Orchestra Seats at all Hotel Ticket Agencies at regular Box-Office Prices.
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Supreme of Grapefruit Maraschino
SOUP (Choice)
Cream of Fresh Mushrooms
Consomme Paysanne
Celery Olives Radishes Salted Almonds
FISH (Choice)
Baked Kennebec Salmon, Maitre d'Hotel
Pommes Dauphin.
Fried Long Island Scallops, Sauce Tartare, Julienne Potatoes.
ENTREE (Choice)
Tenderloin of Beef, Renaissance
Sweetbreads Boulevard
Pineapple Fritters au Kirsch.
VEGETABLE
Brussel Sprouts, Sauce Polonaise
ROAST (Choice)
Roast Vermont Turkey, Chestnut Stuffing, Cranberry Sauce.
Roast Suckling Pig, Apple Sauce.
Roast Boston Gosling, German Preiselbeeren.
Chiffonade Salad
DESSERT
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Vanilla Ice Cream in Souvenir Cases.
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